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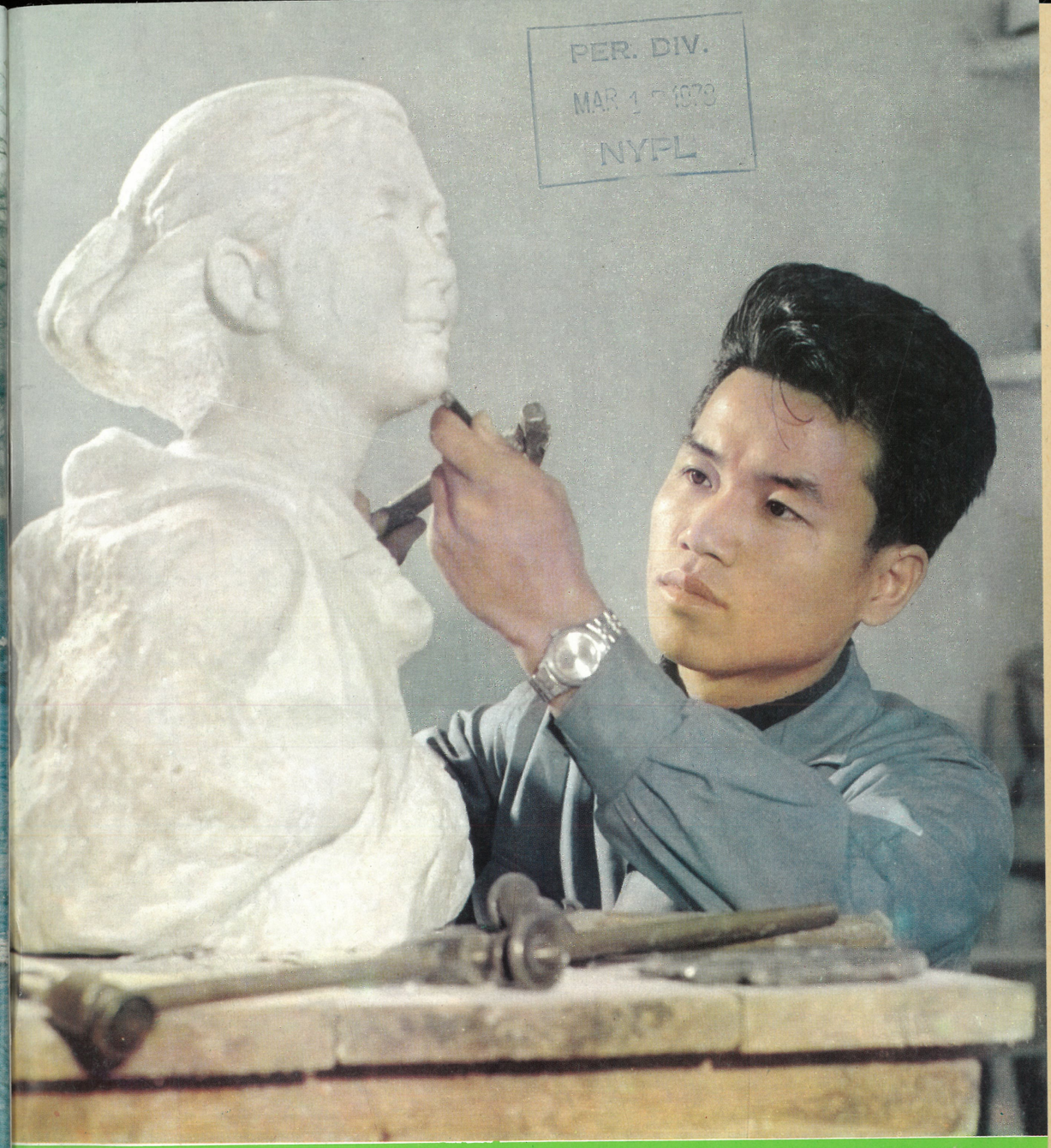

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# KIM IL SUNG

# New Year Address

(January 1, 1978)

Comrades,

We have rung out a year of victory amidst the fruitful struggle for the prosperity of the country and the happiness of the people and are ushering in the new year 1978, a hopeful year when we embark on the Second Seven-Year Plan.

Today when another striking landmark has been erected on the short road to socialism and communism and we start on a new march towards a still higher peak in the building of socialism, the whole country is ebullient with boundless joy and revolutionary enthusiasm.

I would like to offer warm congratulations to our heroic working class, cooperative farmers, valiant men and officers of the People's Army, working intellectuals and all the Korean people who are greeting the New Year with the great pride of victors and in a dauntless fighting spirit.

On the New Year occasion I extend militant greetings to the south Korean revolutionaries, patriotic democrats, youth, students and people from all walks of life who are waging an indomitable struggle for democratic freedom and national reunification without yielding to the fascist repression of the US imperialists and their minions.

I give my New Year blessings to our 600,000 compatriots in Japan and all our overseas nationals who are ringing in the New Year in faraway foreign lands, looking towards their socialist homeland as the beacon of hope and feeling a noble national pride and patriotic enthusiasm.

The year 1977 was a year of glorious victory when brilliant successes were achieved on all fronts of socialist construction.

Last year our people aglow with intense loyalty to the Party and the revolution worked energetically and carried out the enormous tasks of socialist construction with honours.

By our endeavours last year we completely removed the strains in some branches of the economy created temporarily in the course of fulfilling the Six-Year Plan, and laid the solid foundation for successfully reaching new higher targets. Thus, having consolidated the achievements registered already in building socialism, we are now in a position to embark on the Second Seven-Year Plan confidently in full readiness.

Last year our daring transport workers brought about a new turn in their work through a vigorous "200-day fight for a revolution in transport." Thanks to their strenuous efforts, the material and technical foundation of railway transport was further consolidated, and the policy for centralized transport, combined communication and container transport was carried out actively. As a consequence, we are now capable of fully meeting the transport needs of different



branches of the national economy.

The mining workers also did their work well. Upholding the policy of keeping the mining industry definitely ahead of the processing industries, our faithful miners strove to rebuild or expand the mines on a large scale and improve their technical equipment. Thus, they radically increased the output of minerals including coal. In particular, the heroic workers of the coal complexes in the Tokchon, Kaechon and Kujang areas, the Tukjang coal mine and the combined Anju coal mine made strong and faithful efforts for increasing production and recently doubled coal output as compared with the previous year. This was an innovation.

Last year the workers in other branches of industry, such as engineering, power and chemical, too, carried out their assigned revolutionary tasks with credit and actively contributed to the building of socialism in our country.

The successes achieved in agriculture last year were outstanding. In spite of the highly unfavourable weather that continued from early spring owing to the influence of the cold front, the entire Party and all people and armymen turned out to give a powerful support to the countryside and the Juche-based methods of farming were applied in full, with the result that an unprecedentedly rich harvest was gathered in. Thus, the flag of victory was flown on the height of 8.5 million-ton grain production. This is a striking demonstration of the correctness of our Party's agricultural policy and the great vitality of the Juche-based farming methods.

By waging a vigorous struggle to carry out the five-point policy of nature remaking, our agricultural workers and all people completed irrigation projects on 200,000 *chongbo* of non-paddy fields and brought the irrigation system to fuller perfection. Now a firm foundation has been built for raising crops safely in whatever adverse weather conditions.

Last year great progress was also made in science, education, literature, art and other domains of the building of socialist culture.

The men and officers of our People's Army and People's Security Forces, Worker-Peasant Red Guardsmen, Red Young Guardsmen and public security personnel always maintained a tense and stand-by attitude and firmly defended the security of the country and the gains of the revolution.

Last year we held elections to the Supreme People's Assembly with success under the circumstances in which the whole country was seething with great political ardour and formed the new Government of the Republic with the unqualified support and confidence of the entire people. As a result, our revolutionary government has been further consolidated and the political and ideological unity of our people rallied closely around the Government of the Republic has been strengthened as an indestructible one. This is a secure guarantee for our people to push ahead still more briskly with the revolutionary struggle and construction work and to achieve still greater victories and successes in the future.

Last year was indeed a significant year when an epochal progress was made in the political life of our people and the socialist construction of the country. Looking back with a joyful heart on last year which is resplendent with victory and glory, I extend my heartfelt thanks to all our people, including our heroic working class, cooperative farmers, valorous men and officers of the People's Army and working intellectuals, who made immortal achievements on all fronts of socialist construction by showing unbounded loyalty to the Party and the revolution.

Last year the international solidarity of our revolution became stronger still due to the independent foreign policy and active foreign operations of the Government of the Republic. The relations of friendship and cooperation between our country and many nations of the world developed further and the number of those who support and sympathize with our revolutionary cause increased remarkably.

On the New Year occasion, I extend warm congratulations and greetings to all our friends and to the peoples of all amicable nations of the world including socialist countries and non-aligned nations who give active support and encouragement to the just revolutionary cause of our people.

Comrades,

Our people who stand now on the threshold of the New Year are confronted with the heavy yet honourable task of tackling the Second Seven-Year Plan.

The Second Seven-Year Plan is a magnificent programme of economic construction for further increasing the economic power

of the country and hastening the complete victory of socialism. When the new long-term plan is fulfilled, our socialist independent national economy will become still more consolidated and developed on the basis of modern science and technology, and an epochal progress will be made in our people's onward movement towards socialism and communism.

The new year 1978 is the first year of the Second Seven-Year Plan and we are going into a new battle today. Successful fulfilment of the new prospective plan depends largely on how we carry out the battle this year. A good beginning is indispensable for success in every undertaking. The entire Party and all people should turn out as one man in the drive to carry out this year's tasks triumphantly, and bring about a new great upswing on all fronts of socialist construction.

The mining industry represents the main target of the Second Seven-Year Plan. Only when this industry is kept definitely ahead of other branches, will it be possible to successfully solve the question of fuel and power, feed the processing industries with enough raw materials, and largely expand the sources of foreign currency. The key to success in carrying out the Second Seven-Year Plan lies, after all, in giving definite precedence to the mining industry. This year we should concentrate efforts on the mining industry and reconstruct more mines on an expansion basis and radically increase their production capacities, thereby ensuring the priority of the mining industry in the fulfilment of the Second Seven-Year Plan.

Continuous innovations should be made in transport. In this field our Party's policy of applying three transport methods—centralized transport, combined communication and container transport—should be thoroughly implemented so as to meet better the growing demand of the national economy for transport. The hardness of rails should be increased and the number of waggons multiplied greatly, so that mass transport and long-distance transport by railway will be actively promoted. Along with railway transport, motor and water transport should be strengthened, and combined rail-motor-water communication ensured smoothly so as to carry materials and equipment promptly to factories, enterprises and construction sites in different fields of the national economy.

The engineering industry is the heart of industry and the basis of technological progress. Only when this industry works properly will it be possible to develop the mining industry and transport rapidly and guarantee successful work in all fields of the national economy. This year the engineering industry should produce and supply specifically ordered equipment without a hitch to the factories and enterprises to be built anew, and turn out great numbers of various kinds of machine tools including large-sized ones for different branches of the national economy. At the same time, more machinery and equipment such as heavy-duty lorries, heavy excavators and bulldozers and compressors badly needed for the development of the mining industry, and more electric and diesel locomotives, various types of waggons, and large cargo ships needed in transport should be built.

I firmly believe that in the new year all the workers and technicians in the engineering industry will carry out their honourable assignments creditably without failing to meet the great expectations of the Party.

In all other branches of industry, too, innovations should be made this year. Vigorous efforts should be made in all industrial branches to use the capacities of existing factories to the maximum, so that their equipment is operated to the full, their production normalized and labour productivity further increased. By so doing, they should overfulfil their assigned tasks this year without fail.

This year, too, we should devote great efforts to the agricultural front. Only when grain is produced in large quantities through good farming can industry be developed rapidly, the people's living standard raised further and all problems arising in socialist construction solved satisfactorily. In view of the world's food situation becoming acute as the days go by, good farming poses as a more urgent problem. In the field of agriculture the preparations for farming should be made scrupulously and crops raised on a scientific and technological basis according to the requirements of the Juche-based farming methods, so that a bumper crop is reaped this year, too.

Since the influence of the cold front continues, if grain output is to be increased, the damage from drought should be prevented



thoroughly. The entire people should turn out to draw up and reserve even a drop of water without wasting it, dig many wells to secure more resources of water, thereby continuously expanding the irrigated non-paddy fields.

Energetic promotion of the three revolutions—ideological, technical and cultural—is an invariable policy of our Party in socialist construction, and the decisive guarantee of victory in all work lies precisely in successful conduct of the three revolutions. Upholding the banner of three revolutions this year, too, we should carry on these revolutions vigorously, bringing about a fresh upsurge in all fields of the revolution and construction and further strengthening our revolutionary forces politically, economically and militarily.

The Second Seven-Year Plan poses very difficult and vast tasks, and demands that the entire Party and all people wage an unremitting struggle for its fulfilment. We should tackle this plan with our own strength, techniques and resources. Arming themselves closely with our Party's Juche idea and fully displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, all Party members and working people should solve difficult and complex problems arising in socialist construction on their own and dauntlessly break through all the obstacles and hardships lying ahead. In all fields of the national economy the latent reserves should be actively tapped and used and a struggle for increased production and economy intensified to manufacture and build more with the manpower, equipment and materials available.

The recent session of the Supreme People's Assembly set forth the important task of strengthening the people's government. Our people's government is the people's servant working in the interests of the masses of the working people, and is a powerful weapon of the revolution and construction. We should jealously defend the interests of the popular masses and accelerate socialist construction briskly by further strengthening the people's government and enhancing its functions and role in every way.

Today our people's revolutionary enthusiasm is running very high and the country's situation is also very favourable. The point is how our functionaries mobilize, organize and guide the people to display a high degree of revolutionary ardour.

The leading personnel of the Party, state and economic institutions should strive to be versed in their work in the attitude of the master of the revolution, organize and conduct all activities ready to take the responsibility for their own work and acquire the revolutionary trait of carrying through to the end the task once undertaken. Further, all leading personnel should oppose bureaucracy categorically, always go among the masses of the people, hear the opinion and wishes of the people with willing ears and work in their interests. They should give precedence to political work and actively stir up the voluntary zeal and creative wisdom of the popular masses.

Because we are still on the road of the revolution, we should never be carried away by the achievements already scored. All Party members and working people should reject easy life and indolence; work, study and live in a revolutionary way at any time and at any place; and make continued advance and uninterrupted innovations.

Our targets of struggle are clear and our prospects are bright.

Let all of us vigorously fight on for the successful fulfilment of the Second Seven-Year Plan and the independent, peaceful reunification of the country at an early date, holding high the banner of communism, the revolutionary banner of the Juche idea.

# RICH HARVEST-REAPING SANGSO-RI VILLAGE

Our socialist countryside reaped a bumper harvest last year too.

Crops were excellent throughout the country—plain areas on the east and west coasts, intermediary areas and mountain areas.

Sangso-ri, a mountain village, in Anju County, South Pyongan Province, gathered the richest harvest in its history. It increased its per-*chongbo* grain output 2-3 tons.

It achieved such brilliant successes despite the prolonged spell of dry and other bad weather which came from the influence of the cold front. They are not the work of the heaven or the earth.

They are entirely due to the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who brilliantly guided the village people to overcome the influence of the cold front and bring about a great leap forward in grain production.

They solved successfully the irrigation water problem by combating well with nature, mightily promoted comprehensive mechanization and chemicalization of agriculture under the conditions where irrigation and electrification had been realized, and did farming on a scientific and technical basis as required by the Juche farming methods, under the guidance and assistance of the Party organization and the three-revolution team.

Well aware of assuming the responsibility for grain production before the state, they are now filled with a firm resolution to attain good results in grain production this year too.

## *"You Should Do Farming Best"*

At a consultative meeting of agricultural functionaries in South Pyongan Province held in October 1977, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said that all the cooperative farms in the province did farm work full well despite the drought and bad weather from the influence of the cold front.

When this was conveyed, the Sangso-ri people in Anju County, South Pyongan Province, fondly recollected the unforgettable days of on-the-spot guidance which the great leader had given to their farm many times, kindly teaching them the concrete farming methods adapted to the topographical features of their farm.

### GRASPING KNOTTY PROBLEMS IN GOOD TIME

One day in November 1973, a consultative meeting of the functionaries of the four cooperative farms in the region was held in Ryonghung-ri, a village near Sangso-ri, in the presence of the great leader.

The attendants of the meeting had longed to see the fatherly leader, awake or asleep. So his presence gave them boundless joy and honour.

The great leader heard reports on the situation of the farms from chairmen of the management board.

Listening to their reports, he saw the materials on the table and put questions and jotted down something in his notebook.

The turn of chairman of the management board of the Sangso Cooperative Farm came.

Calming his excitement, he stood up to report. He spoke to the great leader about his farm's arable land, manpower, annual harvest and amount of fertilizers applied and the farmers' grain and money income, and

**The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung gives on-the-spot guidance to the Wonhwa Cooperative Farm in Pyongwon County, South Pyongan Province**

about the things which puzzled them in agricultural production. He frankly said to the fatherly leader that his farm could not increase grain output only with fertilizer because it had many ravine paddies and cold moist fields.

Listening to him attentively, the fatherly leader said with confidence: Precisely herein lies possibility for increased grain production. There is much such possibility in the intermediary area. If only your four farms in Anju County sharply increase grain output Anju County can compete with Mundok County in per-*chongbo* output; your county cannot rank among the first-class counties but among the second-class ones.

Then he said that they could irrigate ravine paddies by digging deep water pockets on the side of the streams, leading the stream water into them and pumping it up, and

spoke about how to improve the cold moist fields.

The fatherly leader said that the third workteam of the Changsuwon Cooperative Farm, Samsok District, Pyongyang, had reaped rich crops since it had dug water pockets on the edge of paddies to fill up water shortage, drawn water from them with pumps and irrigated the fields. And he earnestly instructed him to follow its example.

Hearing the teaching of the great leader, the chairman felt pricks of conscience at the thought that he, a farmer, had failed to use land and water properly and worried the great leader.

True to the teaching of the great leader, the Sangso-ri people dug many water pockets, improved the cold moist fields and did farming as required by the Juche farming methods.

As a result, they reaped an unprecedentedly rich harvest.

One day in October 1974, when farmers were hastening to complete thrashing, the great leader visited the thrashing ground of the first workteam. They were very glad to show him the results of their farming.

The fatherly leader looked with an air of satisfaction at mountains of maize and maize storages in and around the thrashing ground.

He asked the workteam chief about the per-*chongbo* yield of maize and the weight of maize ears. The workteam chief replied that they increased the average per-*chongbo* yield of maize by more than one ton compared with the previous year and ears of maize weighed 150-200 grammes on an average.

The great leader spoke highly of their results, saying that year the Sangso Cooperative Farm dug blind ditches and increased maize output several times in the fields which had produced only 1.5 tons per *chongbo*.

That day, after giving his on-the-spot guidance to Sangso-ri the great leader went to Pyongryul-ri, a neighbouring village. There he acquainted himself fully with the farming and told his aide to see that a consultative meeting of the agricultural functionaries in the county was held there the following evening. Then he crossed steep Mt. Kubong-san to understand the farm work in Nyongbyon County, North Pyongan Province, an intermediary county like Anju County.

Back to Pyongryul-ri the next evening, the great leader said to those who gathered for the meeting that he was sorry to let them wait for him long because of a meeting in Nyongbyon.

The fatherly leader took his seat and affectionately glanced at the attendants and asked them whether they had their supper though he did not take his meal.

A management worker rose to report the results of the year's farming to the great leader.

The great leader told him to come to his side and sit down and asked him about many things.

He, oblivious of his rest, discussed the next year's farm work with them till late at night, solved on the spot the problems raised by them and asked them about the living conditions of the people in the county with fatherly love and spoke of measures to improve them. And then he set out on night journey for his on-the-spot guidance.

During the days of the hard-fought anti-Japanese armed struggle, when a young orderly urged him to take a good rest even for a single night, he declined, saying that he would have a good rest together with his men after the country's liberation. In the days of the Fatherland Liberation War against US imperialism he said to his men that he would have a good rest after the victory over the enemy. Though, after the war, he refused to take rest, saying that he could not have rest with the country divided. And now he makes on-the-spot guidance tours, day and night, saying that working gives him no fatigue as farm work is well done.

## GREAT TRUST

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

**"For...maize farming, big efforts should be directed especially to in-between and mountain areas and more potentialities be tapped for agriculture in highlands."**

At the National Agricultural Congress held in January 1975, the great leader set the grain production goal of eight million tons and showed the scientific ways for preventing the influence of the cold front. Shortly after the congress, on February 3,





he visited the Sangso village again. It was bitingly cold.

That day the fatherly leader met the chief of the third sub-workteam of the first workteam on the road leading to the village.

The great leader asked who attended the National Agricultural Congress, what the farmers were doing, how they were making preparations for the year's farming, how much maize his sub-workteam produced in 1974, whether they planted the set number of maize plants in every *pyong*. Then he slowly walked into the snow-covered maize fields. Those accompanying him and the sub-workteam chief followed him. In the middle of a field, the great leader called the chief to him and, indicating the maize roots, said that it was impossible to plant many maize plants if they made the distance between the plants great like that. Then he kindly taught him how to plant maize.

After a while the great leader asked him how many years he had been engaging in farming. The sub-workteam chief replied that it was only one year since he was discharged from the army and began farming.

The fatherly leader asked him how many years he had served in the army, where his unit was, how old he was, what school he had graduated from. Then he said to those accompanying him that he could work well in the way of the working class, because he had served in the army for many years and was young.

And he encouraged him, saying that he could unquestionably guide his team to do the year's maize farming best for they had already prepared enough humus pots of maize and compost.

The fatherly leader inquired him about his family. The sub-workteam chief said that he was living with his mother and had not yet taken a wife. The great leader smiled at him, saying: There are many girls in the village. But you have no wife. Why? You have not yet found a suitable match, have you?

Turning his eyes towards the village for a while, the fatherly leader asked him whether there was a bathhouse in the farm and it was used every day, whether the clinic was hospitalized, how many medical workers the hospital had, whether it could accommodate patients, how many beds and sickrooms it had, and how long the stone pavement leading to the village was. The great leader was very much satisfied with his reply and said that their village was neat and clean enough.

The fatherly leader came out of the field and, grasping his hand warmly, encouraged him once again to work to the best of his ability and do the year's farming best without fail.

The fatherly leader got into his car, which began to slowly glide.

He affectionately waved the sub-workteam chief a farewell.

The moment the sub-workteam chief was deeply moved to tears by the great trust and expectations of the fatherly leader who wished his beloved soldier to do work well. Hardly able to repress his surging emotion, he dashed after the running car and waved and waved his hands, saying:

"Dear fatherly leader, good-bye! I heartily wish you a long life in good health!"

The car turned around the bend of the hill and disappeared. But his heart was throbbing with a firm determination to bring about a big boost in the new year's grain production without fail as the fatherly leader instructed.

In order to execute the instructions of the great leader on working a fresh leap forward in farming in the intermediary area, the sub-workteam chief and other farmers worked to the best of their might. Thus last year they produced 10 tons and 80 kilogrammes of maize per *chongbo* in the fields visited by the fatherly leader and raised the yield of other fields to that level.

Indeed, the on-the-spot guidance of the respected and beloved leader is bearing rich fruits in Sangso-ri and the story about his great love for the village people, together with the history of the village, will be conveyed from generation to generation.

# *Stories about "Bumper Crop-Yielding Fields"*

There is a field guideboard in every dry field of the Sangso Cooperative Farm. One of such boards reads:

*Bumper Crop-Yielding Field*
*Field Number* 137
*Area* 3,500 *pyong*
*Estimated Harvest* 8.5 *tons*
*Cultivator* *Kim Gong Jun*

What do the guideboards in the fields show?

Maize ears of every plant and plants of every row are equally well-ripened and every row and every field have no lack of a single plant.

* * *

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

**"In our country the key to increasing grain yields lies in raising the per-unit-area yield by developing advanced methods of intensive farming."** (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. III, p. 120.)

The third sub-workteam members of the first workteam of the farm earnestly discussed how to carry out without fail the great leader's instructions on setting an example in maize farming by doing farming full well.

One thought never left the mind of Ko Yong Ryong, the sub-workteam chief, awake or asleep.

It was how to do maize farming best without fail as the great leader had instructed.

As taught by the great leader, all sub-workteams of the farm planted a set number of humus-potted maize seedlings at the right time in each *pyong* as required by the technical regulations.

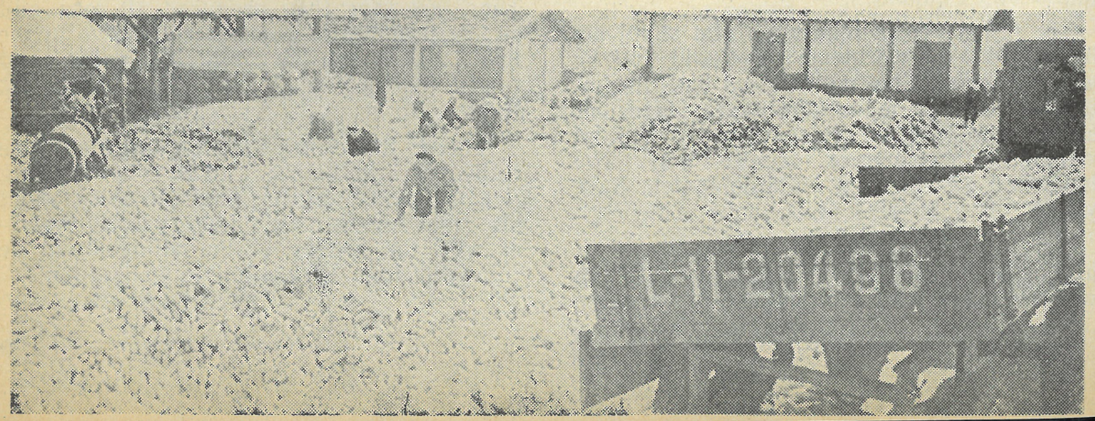
What was a sure guarantee for his sub-workteam to do maize farming better than other sub-workteams? He thought of how to do farming best for days. Floated before his eyes the figure of the great leader who came to his farm and took ears of maize in his hands, studied them carefully and weighed them, and who even counted grains of ripening rice ears.

Then he felt ashamed that they were not doing farming as the great leader had taught.

Why were there big and small ears in the same field? In case all ears of maize grew equally big, the yield of maize would increase.

Having found a key, the sub-workteam chief had another consultation with his team members. They resolved to tend all fields, all rows and all plants equally well so that each of them could produce rich crop, and adopted a resolution to make all fields "bumper crop-

**A rich harvest of maize**



**Agitation is conducted on the field edge**

yielding fields":

—To weed fields one to two more times than what is specified in the technical regulations.

—To establish thoroughly a scientific fertilizing system and apply fertilizers as demanded by the technical regulations.

—To establish firmly a scientific water-supply system and enhance the role of irrigators and water paddy fields on a scientific and technical basis.

Out of a single desire to help the country produce much more grain by getting other sub-workteams and workteams of the farm and all other farms of the country to reap rich crops, they spoke their resolution to the Party organization and the management board of the farm.

The Sangso-ri people put their heart's blood into every plant and every row to make all fields yield rich crops.

One morning last summer, Chairman Kwak Dae Sam of the management board of the farm got up early and went out to the fields before anyone else as usual, and looked round the maize fields near Tohoi-gogae Hill. He took a tape measure out of his pocket and measured the distance between the maize plants with it. The result was satisfactory. He went into other fields. He frowned suddenly. He found a maize plant was not planted in a row.

People may think nothing of it.

But he thought differently. If they failed to plant a maize plant in each row, the farm would not produce many tons of maize. So he could never overlook it....

When he was transplanting maize seedlings in unplanted places, a voice came from behind him: "Comrade Chairman, you are already out." It was Ko Yong Ryong, the third sub-workteam chief. Humus-potted maize seedlings were in his hands too.

He came out to the fields to see whether maize seedlings were planted properly on the previous day.

They thought alike.

Their faces were glittering with morning glow.

They walked along the irrigation waterway stretching across the hillside.

"Did you properly water the maize seedlings planted yesterday?" asked chairman.

"Don't care about it. We well watered them and ensured their number properly...."

"You must remember that you should look after the newly-cut waterway well. Water may leak out."

They walked together along the bank, talking, and came to a sudden stop. They found an old man strengthening the new bank.

"Good morning, uncle dear! You are having much trouble...." they said.

"Look here! Water is leaking out through the bank. You know how precious this water is?" said the old man.

Water may leak out through the bank. But the old man thought much of it.

Such beautiful deeds became common practices among all the people of Sangso-ri—old and young, farmers and management personnel. They were to be seen everywhere—fields, banks, water pockets and other places.

The laudable deeds of seedbed tenders and irrigators who worked with a high sense of responsibility were shown through scores of flashes pasted on the workteams' notice boards.

This happened in the first workteam early last spring.

The bad weather continued even in this mountain village under the influence of the cold front and one night the temperature suddenly fell.

What if seedlings were frozen? Seedbed tender Li Chang Bo could not sleep at the wind beating the window. He jumped out of bed and ran to the seedbed.

When he was taking measures to keep the temperature in the seedbed sub-workteam chief and many farmers also rushed out. The night was far advanced and it was cold but their hearts were beating with one thought.

Here is another story.

In order to protect well-ripe crops from rain and wind, the chief of the first sub-workteam of the first workteam and his team members stretched the straw rope in the maize fields according to the technical regulations.

But they could not be satisfied with it. They stretched the rope doubly so that maize plants could stand any strong wind. This moved the chief agronomist to admiration. He thought to himself: "The farmers take good care of crops like this to reap a good harvest. I must do my best to help them do farming well on a scientific and technical basis."

Such beautiful deeds in the village are too many to cite. As farmers work in such a way, the Sangso-ri village can gather a rich harvest every year.

Round-table Talks

# *Cold Front and Water Problem*

*Participants:*

**KWAK DAE SAM** — *Chairman of the Management Board of the Sangso Cooperative Farm, Anju County*

**LI MYONG SUK** — *Chief of the Fourth Workteam of the Farm*

**KO YONG RYONG** — *Chief of the Third Sub-workteam of the First Workteam of the Farm*

**KIM JE MYONG** — *Tractor Driver of the Third Workteam of the Farm*

**OUR MAGAZINE'S JOURNALIST**

Journalist: Your Sangso Cooperative Farm combats well with nature and reaps rich crop every year. You gathered an unprecedentedly bumper harvest last year too.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

**"It is the duty of the Communists to master and remake nature to lay the solid basis of production unaffected by climatic changes or other chance factors, and to provide the people with stable conditions of life."**

As you know, it is one of the key problems in providing the people with stable conditions of life and assuring a steady increase in agricultural production to successfully solve the water problem because severe droughts continue under the influence of the cold front.

Graphic proof of this is afforded by the experience of your cooperative farm, I think.

## DIGGING WATER POCKET FOR EVERY RICE PADDY; IMPROVING COLD MOIST LAND

Chairman of the management board

Kwak Dae Sam: You are right. Last year we harvested 2.16 tons more of rice and 3.16 tons more of maize per *chongbo* than in the previous year under the guidance and assistance of the Party organization and the three-revolution team.

We owe this good result in agricultural production precisely to the great leader who carefully and energetically guided us to ward off the influence of the cold front by his scientific Juche farming methods.

Taking into full account the serious influence of the cold front on agricultural production, he set forth scientific methods to avert the crop damages from the cold front and wisely guided us to apply them.

Li Myong Suk: By the way, I have something to tell you. In early November 1973, the great leader visited our farm and told us that what was most important for our farm to increase grain output was to make many water pockets and improve cold moist fields in a big way, and instructed us to take thoroughgoing measures to overcome the influence of the cold front.

I had the honour to get the instructions directly from him. We are farmers. Yet, we did not know how to tend land and obtain and use water, and worried him. This shames us even now.

Ko Yong Ryong: It was when we were nearly finishing that year's farming. Immediately we got the great leader's instructions, we—most of us were primary leading personnel of the sub-workteam chief and above—went out to the fields to study how to execute them. In the course, we established that we could dig 16 water pockets.

We decided to complete the project for water pockets before the cold winter came and called upon our cooperative farmers to do so. Young cooperative farmers formed themselves into a shock brigade and took the lead.

Kim Je Myong: The great leader, expressing his deep trust in us members of the League of Socialist Working Youth, said that young people should take up the project to dig water pockets to complete it at an early date.

A mere thought of the day gives me volcanic strength and energy now.

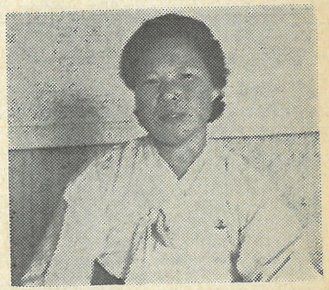
We young people vyingly undertook difficult jobs. The hearts of us all burned with a single mind to faithfully carry out the great leader's instructions as soon as possible.

Work sites were gay with bunting and big-lettered militant slogans and flashes inspired the shock brigaders to labour feats.

Ko Yong Ryong: At night the sky was brightly lit up with bonfires and resounded with revolutionary songs.... We quite often worked through night like this.

In this way we completed within 15 days what would have taken two months.

Kwak Dae Sam: As soon as it carried out its combat task, the youth shock brigade got to improve the cold moist land. But it was no easy job to break the frozen earth in winter and cut blind ditches. Yet, we worked hard. As a result, we improved 82 per cent



Workteam chief

of cold moist land before the farming season.

We had to make blind ditches 4,830 metres long.

Kim Je Myong: We did much land rezoning. We rezoned all the small paddies which we had had until then.

Having made even a water pocket for every square paddy, we were all quite sure of rich crops.

Li Myong Suk: We collected water from the cold moist lands in water pockets and pumped it up for paddy irrigation. Thus, all non-irrigated paddies became watered. Maize plants grew full well in the former cold moist fields and rice plants grew thick.

Ko Yong Ryong: That year we reaped a rich crop. In late October 1974, when we were harvesting well-ripened maize, the great leader came to the thrashing ground of our workteam and praised us for having done farming very well. We have never felt so great pride in being agricultural working people producing grain for the country as at the time.

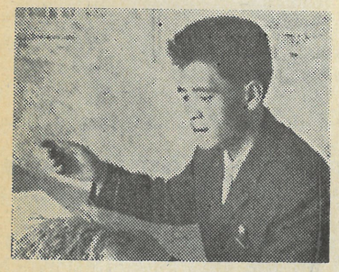
Kwak Dae Sam: When we summed up the results of the 1974 farming, we functionaries did not know the influence of the cold front well. So the great leader warned us of it and instructed us to lay a solid material and technical foundation to ward off the influence of nature. We gained greater courage from his instructions and continued to conduct this work energetically the next year.

## BUILDING A FOUR-STAGE PUMPING STATION FOR 16 KILOMETRE-LONG WATERWAYS

Journalist: The 12th Plenary Meeting of the Fifth Party Central Committee held in October 1976 pointed out that special efforts should be made for the introduction of irrigation in the dry fields in intermediary and mountainous areas in order to carry out the five-point nature-remaking policy set forth by the great leader.

Would you please tell me about how your cooperative farm has settled this problem?

Kwak Dae Sam: Prior to the convocation

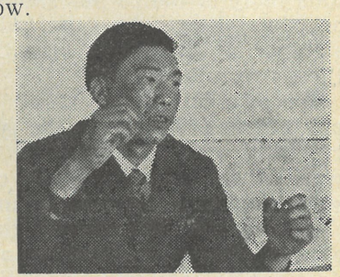


Sub-workteam chief

of the Plenary Meeting, the great leader gave on-the-spot guidance to many farms. He visited our farm too in mid-September. The respected and beloved leader had a consultation with agricultural functionaries in the Anju district, where he earnestly exchanged views with them, saying that what was most important in protecting crops against the severe drought from the influence of the cold front and attaining the grain production goal of 10 million tons ahead of the set time was to introduce irrigation extensively in dry fields.

Reporting to him the maize yield of fields watered by the reservoir and that of non-irrigated fields, I told him that we would be able to double the maize yield if we used the water from the trunk canal of the Pyongnam Irrigation System for nonpaddy irrigation.

Inquiring in detail about the situation of our farm, the fatherly leader told us to draw water from the reservoir if the Sangso-ri people desired so, though it was like firing a gun at a sparrow.



Tractor driver

Li Myong Suk: It did not pay well to lead the water across many hills from 16,000 metres away to irrigate only 60-odd *chongbo* of our workteam's paddy and non-paddy fields.

Ko Yong Ryong: Our farm is situated much higher than the Yonpung Reservoir. So in the past only some workteams with their fields in lowland could use water from the reservoir for irrigation, but our workteam could not.

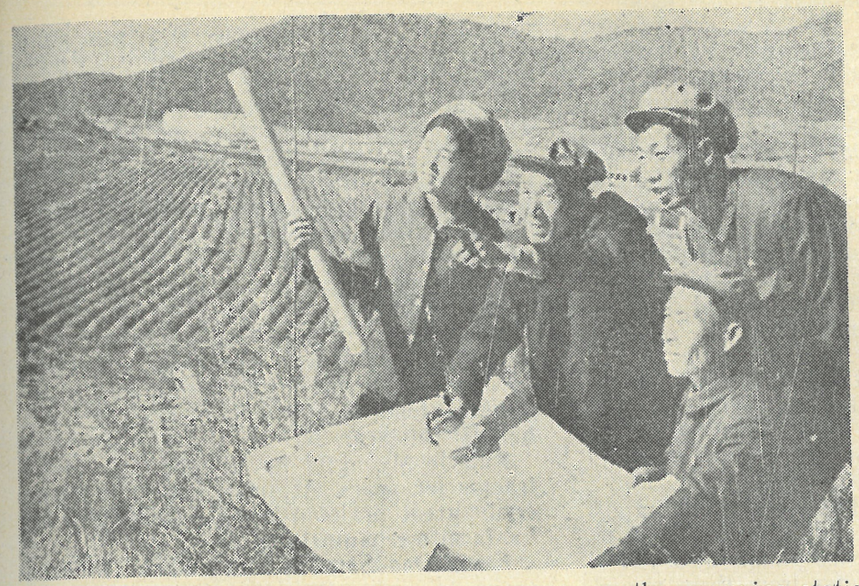
Our workteam members were beside themselves with joy when they learned that the life-giving water would come to fields of our workteam according to the far-reaching plan of the fatherly leader.

Kwak Dae Sam: With the progress of a mighty all-people movement to carry out the five-point nature-remaking policy, many assistants came from the factories and enterprises in the county to our farm with materials and machines and equipment.

Li Myong Suk: The work site to cut the waterway was literally a battle field. In fact, we had made water pockets and improved the cold moist fields with a great zeal. But that year our spirits were especially high from autumn. Dynamitings reverberated through the valleys and the buzz of excavators, bulldozers, trucks and tractors did







Management personnel discussing the building of new terraced fields

not stop all day long.

Kim Je Myong: That winter was so cold that even the machines could not work properly. But we carried out our daily assignments without fail, warming the frozen machines.

Ko Yong Ryong: Rare cold continued for three months on end. But our people completed the irrigation of 100,000 *chongbo* of dry fields throughout the country for a winter. We also contributed to the great success, I think. Especially great assistance came from the working class. It sent us in good time pumps, cement, electric motors, transformers and electric wires so that we could successfully carry out the project.

Kwak Dae Sam: Thanks to the powerful support of heavy industry, we did not worry about machines and equipment and materials throughout the project. So we could set machines and equipment at four pumping stations within three months. We completed the work of connecting cast-iron pipes, 1,200 metres long, stretching from the fields of the first workteam to Tohoi-gogae Hill only for five days.

Ko Yong Ryong: Tohoi-gogae is the highest hill in our village. The water drawn from the trunk waterway of the Pyongnam Irrigation System flows into the midway reservoir on the hill behind the school through the four-stage pumping station and then enters another pumping station and goes up Tohoi-gogae Hill into another big midway reservoir. From it the water flows into the fields of our workteam and neighbouring farms. In other words, every drop of the life-giving water given by the Pyongnam Irrigation System is used most effectively. It is used not only for paddy irrigation but also for furrow irrigation and sprinkler irrigation.

Li Myong Suk: When the life-giving water of the Pyongnam Irrigation System got to the hilltop, all village people, men and women, young and old, turned out as one to greet it. That day our village was in a festive atmosphere. We, farmers, made a firm determination to bring about another great innovation in farming to repay the deep solicitude of the great leader with increased production of grain.

## "REVOLUTION FOR UNDERGROUND WATER" PAYS

Journalist: The great leader teaches that as it is hard to successfully overcome the protractive severe drought only with large-size irrigation works, we must also utilize the underground water for irrigation.

I think you have many sources of water in view of your farm's geographical situation. Would you tell me how you have striven to utilize the underground water?

Kwak Dae Sam: We had a severe drought last year too. The weather was so dry that even the honeybees did not like to fly over the flowers of acacias. They seemed to have nothing to get from the flowers.

But such dry weather could not affect our farming, because we made a revolution to obtain the underground water as one of the methods for successfully overcoming the drought from the influence of the cold front.

Ko Yong Ryong: Even when there is no water on the ground on account of drought, there is much water underground.

Our workteam dug many wells in accord with the actual conditions of sub-workteams.

Li Myong Suk: Well-digging does not need much material. We dug deep into the ground, piled up stones around wells and made covers for them.

Our workteam dug 11 wells through an all-workteam movement.

We installed small-size pumps at seven of them and with the water from them we introduced furrow irrigation in 30 per cent of maize fields.

Kim Je Myong: While extensively utilizing the underground water, our workteam used the water of the Yonpung Reservoir for furrow irrigation and then sprinkler irrigation.

And we also secured water for almost all the dry fields, drawing water from water pockets with tractor pumps and from wells with small-size pumps and using all other ways and means.

Li Myong Suk: In mid-July, when the drought was in all its fury, more than ten tractors sprayed water over all fields one morning and the passers-by stopped and looked at the sight with admiration.

Indeed, it was the first time in their life they saw such a thing.

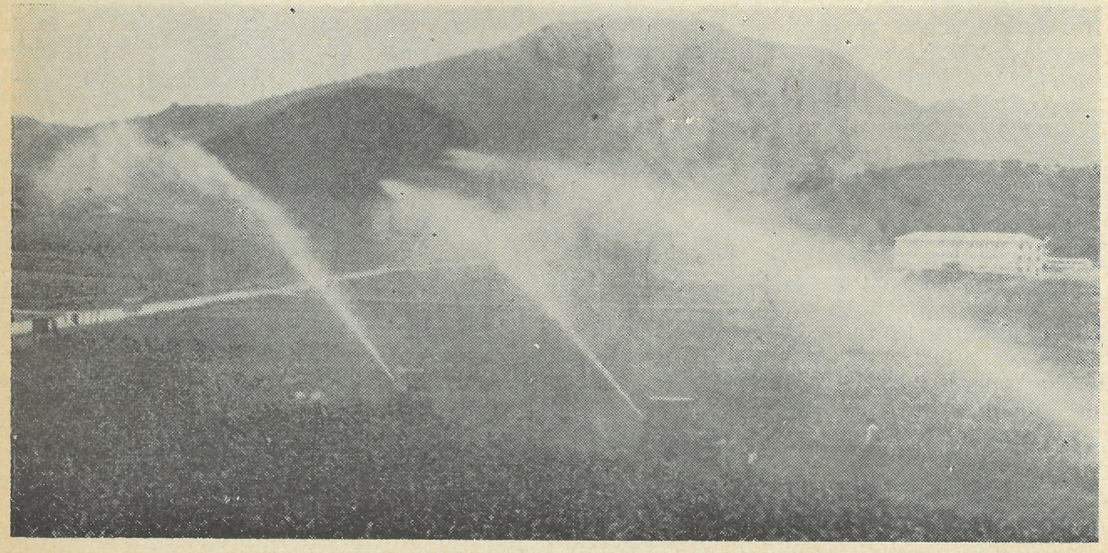
That was why the grandmother from Hyesan said: "It is wonderful indeed. In the past we only deplored at the withering crops. But today we spray sweet rain over drying crops under the wise guidance of the fatherly leader. So we are sure of a rich harvest this year too."

Kim Je Myong: I have been driving the tractor for years. At such time I feel especially great pride in being a tractor driver for farm mechanization.

Kwak Dae Sam: We also strove to economize in water. We cleared out the waterways and took measures to prevent water from leaking out, and thoroughly established a watersupply control system to spare and effectively use water, and strictly controlled the consumption of water to prevent its waste.

Ko Yong Ryong: All fields of our first workteam have water pockets for their own

Overhead sprinkling







use. We collected water in them and used as much water as was needed for irrigation, and saved much water.

This watering method was very good for keeping the temperature of water and promoting the growth of rice.

Kwak Dae Sam: Besides, we took a number of active measures to overcome the influence of the cold front, doing well the distribution of rice and maize species and selecting good species, raising strong seedlings and transplanting them at the right time, producing large quantities of humus soil and establishing a scientific fertilizing system.

Journalist: You have gained really wonderful successes. If we do farming on a scientific and technical basis and strive on to overcome the drought from the influence of the cold front as required by the Juche farming methods, we are sure to attain the grain production goal of 10 million tons in the Second Seven-Year Plan period.

Kwak Dae Sam: Yes, certainly. On the basis of the already gained success, we have set ourselves the goal of increasing the per-*chongbo* maize yield 1.5 times and rice 1.3 times this year as against last year by overcoming the drought and bad weather from the influence of the cold front and finding and using more water by all means and ways.

It is too much for us, but we are sure of attaining it.

We are going to finish the building of a pumping station started last year and to bring more dry fields under irrigation.

Moreover, in view of our experience last year, if we introduce sprinkler irrigation and successfully settle the water problem by all means and ways to overcome any severe drought, and do land rezoning well and mechanize more operations, we will be able to gain much more only from this, I can say for sure.

Journalist: Thank you for your kind words. I wish you great successes in agricultural production, as you resolved, this year.

# *Machines Prove Their Worth*

The members of the Sangso Cooperative Farm say that machines prove their worth in their farming, enabling them to reap a rich harvest.

These simple words express their gratitude to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung for his efforts to free our peasants from difficult and arduous labour by completing the rural technical revolution as soon as possible.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

**"It is an honourable historic task devolving upon us Communists to free the peasants from the heavy labour with which they have been ground down, for thousands of years, doing all manner of backbreaking toil with primitive farm implements."**

Now the Sangso Cooperative Farm has 20 tractors, 2 trucks and more than 70 kinds of trailing farm machines.

It also boasts of mobile comprehensive thrashers and tractor-drawn paddy weeders made at machinery factories and sloping field-weeders and farm machines remade and new farm machines devised and manufactured by itself to suit its topography.

Last year the tractor operation rate was 97 per cent.

In the pre-liberation days farmers there had no good cattle fit to be used for farming.

Primitive man-pulled ploughs and hoes were their main farm implements and they used only A-frames to carry things.

Ten years ago, this farm had only two tractors. At that time farmers were very glad, saying that they made their work easy.

But now the work of tractors is not confined only to ploughing and carrying things.

Autumn ploughing

There was a fact which moved an old man of over 80.

Last year, in mid-July, severe drought continued.

The youth of the farm were all out in digging wells and water pockets to beat severe droughts. But the old man did not believe that they could obtain the underground water for irrigation.

One morning, he anxiously said to his grandson going to work that the maize plants in Kulgyongdae Hill must have withered in the dry weather.

His grandson said that they had no worry about drought as they dug wells and water pockets and they had many tractors, and went out.

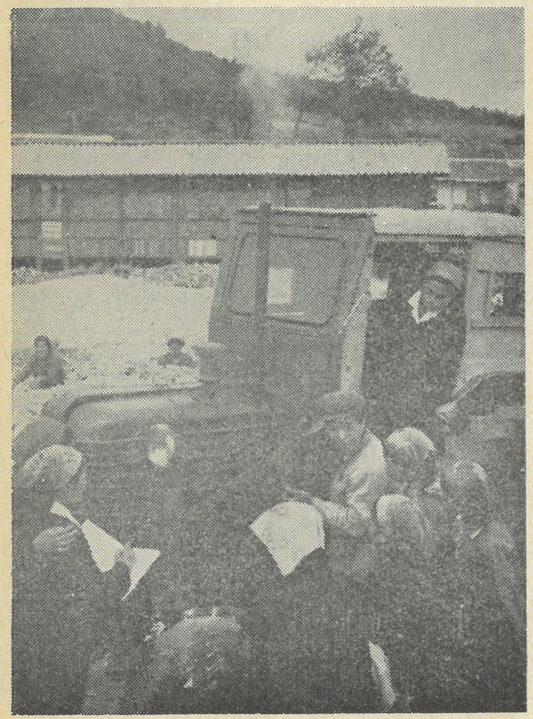
The old man could not understand what he said and went and saw the maize fields. To his surprise, 14 tractors were spraying over the maize fields with sprinklers the water drawn from the wells and water pockets around the fields. The old man stood aghast at the sight.

"The respected and beloved leader has created a new world. What a miracle it is! Little did I dream that the underground water would become a rain to beat drought!" said he and did not leave the maize fields all day long.

Indeed, tractors and many other farm machines do many kinds of work, which the peasants could not even imagine in the past.

There is a hill called Kurum-bong in the middle of the first workteam's field. The people wanted to remove it but they thought it was beyond human power and gave it up.

Young people all learn how to operate the tractor







While rezoning the fields, they removed the hill within a little more than 10 days.

And they laid a nonpaddy irrigation canal connected with the waterway 10,000 metres long.

With the help of machines they ploughed almost all paddy fields of the farm thrice and harrowed them twice and increased the per-*chongbo* yield of rice more than one ton.

They produced and carried out to the fields more than 1,000 tons of humus soil and successfully introduced humus-potted maize seedlings, which they could not even think of in the former days.

Now they make nothing of such thing.

The great leader said that the tractor drivers are the first workers dispatched to the countryside. In order to uphold the honour, they take good care of their machines and crops.

Today numerous youth of this farm can operate modern farm machines including the tractors.

The tractor drivers U Myong Hwa and Li Myong Suk who were bobbed haired girls yesterday have now become "teachers" of many "pupils."

With increase in the farm machines and rise in the technical levels of the farmers, comprehensive farm mechanization is progressing apace on the Sangso Cooperative Farm.

The mechanized farm work on the farm increased from 11 kinds ten years ago to 26 at present.

Spring ploughing, transplantation, weeding, spraying of agricultural chemicals, harvesting and thrashing and other operations are done by machines.

Chon Gum Chol, a steady farmer of the fourth workteam, says:

"Ours is a wonderful era. We do farming with the help of machines and the life of us farmers has radically changed."

The farmers are now devoting much time to the study of the Party's policy and farming techniques. And the activities of the art and sports circle members are brisk. They teleview in their houses in the evening.

Pak Chun Il

# *Young Hopefuls*

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

**"As befitting the youth in a revolutionary era, our young people like struggle and work; they faithfully participate in political, organizational life, always lead frugal lives and help and lead each other forward, one for all and all for one. This is characteristic of their lofty qualities; it is the revolutionary spirit of the heroic Korean youth."**

The Sangso Cooperative Farm has 53 girls who came to work with great hopes after their graduation from the senior middle school.

They voluntarily came to work on this socialist farm, a proud revolutionary post, with an intense fidelity to the great leader and with a firm determination to take the lead in carrying out the Party's policy. They are now pouring their zeal and wisdom into the implementation of the rural theses.

## NEW BUDS ROOTED IN THE COUNTRYSIDE

With their graduation in the offing, pupils of the Shinanju Girls' Senior Middle School, like all others, had great ambitions.

The bright future awaited them all and they were full of confidence and courage.

They all had their own hopes to work at the important revolutionary posts as the Party asked them. Pak Un Hi desired to be a woman locomotive driver, Chong Gyong

Sil a teacher, Chong Myong Hi a medical worker. Some wanted to be labour innovators and artists and others scientists and announcers.

Once they came to help the farm.

Working on the farm, they became familiar with the farm work and life and had the same thought.

The flowering socialist farm attracted them with magnetism a thousand and one times greater than their hopes.

One day, Pak Un Hi, vice-chairgirl of the 5A class primary organization of the League of Socialist Working Youth (LSWY), said to Chong Gyong Sil after deep thought.

"The fatherly Marshal is said to be now on a tour of the countryside for on-the-spot guidance."

"I have also heard. Whenever I hear such news my thought grows deep."

They discussed the problem of the socialist countryside to which the fatherly leader devotes his deep concern and of their hopes and ambitions.

These girls, who had been born at a full-significant time when a great Chollima upsurge took place in our country and grown up happily under the tender care of our Party, made a firm resolve to dedicate their youth to the socialist countryside.

The revolutionary offer of a girl pupil, a daughter of an ordinary worker, from the bottom of her pure heart found a ready response in the breast of every pupil.

Pupils who were to go to schools of higher grade supported it, saying: "Let's take the correspondence course while working!"

More than 50 pupils volunteered.

The active pupils of their class informed the Party organization and the teacher in their charge of this.

The pupils held a general membership meeting of the LSWY primary organization and a rally and firmly resolved to devote themselves to the revolution in the socialist countryside.

And they sent the great leader a letter reflecting their burning desire and firm resolution.

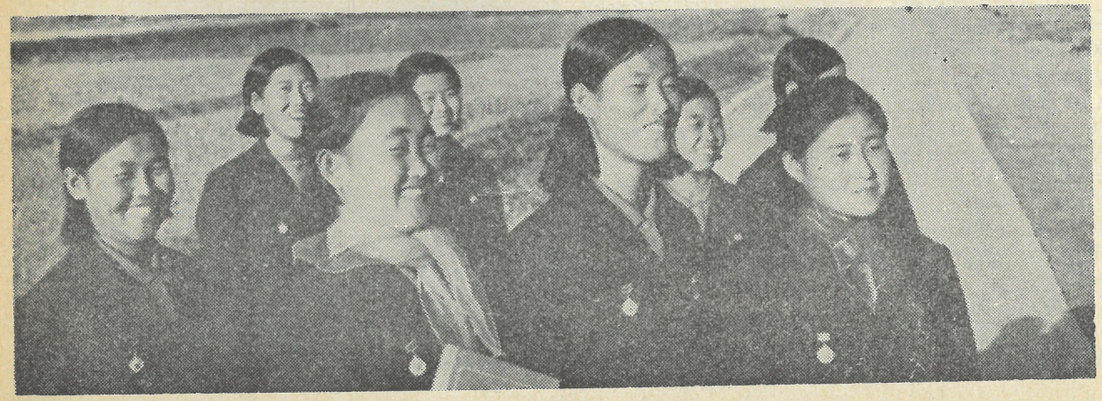
They also sent letters to their parents about their unshakable determination.

In her letter to her mother Chong Myong Hi said: "... You were glad that I would be going to a higher medical specialized school to be a medical worker....But I, while working on the farm, saw much and thought seriously of my future. Where should we youth work? I thought that the agricultural front is where we should be. Mother, you know the fatherly Marshal is travelling through the country to guide the people to win a new victory on the agricultural front and the whole Party and the whole country are directing great efforts to it. Mother, I believe you will welcome your daughter's determination...."

In her letter to her father travelling on an official business Chong Gyong Sil wrote:

"...I saw many things with my own eyes and thought much while working with peasants and found in the farm the road I should go in the future....You may think me too daring. But I think that this is the road we youth should take....Father, you always

These senior middle school graduates who came to work on the socialist cooperative farm are now full of a new hope







understand me well and are deeply interested in my future! I believe you will agree with me and be proud of me...."

In her letter to her daughter Li Sun Pil, plasterer Pang Gye Jin of the Chongchongang Construction Enterprise wrote: "I think you are more considerate and faithful to the great leader than I, your mother. I only hope your determination should never be shaken but be expressed in your practical deed....And I think your thought of working well on the farm and bringing joy to the great leader is striking and commendable indeed....Tell your teacher and friends that I heartily rejoice with you over your determination and congratulate you...."

The pupils and their parents had one thought.

Days flew by.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung read their letter manifesting their determination and praised highly their beautiful communistic deed and expressed his thanks to them.

Juche-type girls of the new generation started to work on the farm with a youthful ardour and vigour and progressive spirit and with a high goal.

## DEPENDABLE GIRLS

They started a new worthy life, full of vigour and optimism.

They did all kinds of work faithfully, including transplanting humus-potted maize seedlings and rice, and songs and laughters always played on their lips.

Their optimism came not merely because they were young. After the day's work they gathered together in the yard filled with the sweet smells of wormwood, where they sang merry songs or talked about the bright future of the farm.

With a new determination to carry out splendidly the on-the-spot teaching of the great leader, they took the lead in the Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement. They put their faith in the teachings of the great leader and tended with utmost care the field on which his on-the-spot instructions were given, every morning.

In the course, they showed an extraordinary spirit of inquiry to do scientific and technical farming as required by the growth of the crops, attracting the farmers' attention.

Their knowledge of farming was so deep that the cooperative farmers came to ask them to solve difficult technical problems, instead of consulting books.

While faithfully working on the farm, these trustworthy girls strove to acquire tractor techniques and many of them already can operate the tractor.

They are now taking the correspondence course. They will become agronomists, veterinarians, orchardists and farm mechanicians a few years later, and make "youth fields" and a "youth workteam" to increase grain yield, and bring about a new innovation in comprehensive mechanization and chemicalization.

Chong Gyong Sil, Pak Un Hi and Kim Ok Hi, who had different hopes, are determined to become agronomists to increase grain output and to go to south Korea and do farming by the Juche methods after the country's reunification.

Li Hyong Suk, strong in the spirit of inquiry, has an ambition to study comprehensive farm mechanization in the intermediary area.

Li Hye Suk and Li Sun Pil want to become a veterinarian and an orchardist to develop animal husbandry and fruit farming.

Kim Yong Ae and many others who have artistic talents are striving to contribute to the cultural revolution in the countryside and take part in the national art festival by playing instruments better and more energetically conducting circle activities.

These girls are also studying hard to know better the teachings of the great leader and the Party's policy than anyone else and become agitators explaining and propagandizing them, the standard bearers in the ideological revolution.

Through the worthy struggle to carry out the ideological, technical, cultural revolutions in the socialist countryside and the Party's agricultural policy in the van, they will train themselves more and more.

Under the loving care of the great leader, their hopes will be brought to bounteous and beautiful fruition under the rays of the great rural and educational theses.

They will grow up to be the masters of our countryside and dependable successors to the revolution.

# The Great Programme of Socialist Education

At the 14th Plenary Meeting of the Fifth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the revolutionary genius and the great thinker and theoretician, published the immortal classic "Theses on Socialist Education" which is of epoch-making significance in the development of human educational thought and in the construction of socialism and communism.

This theses is an ideological and theoretical summation of the historic experiences gained by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in the construction of the revolutionary education over half a century and an encyclopedic revolutionary literature which gives a comprehensive, scientific answer to all theoretical and practical problems raised by socialist education.

It provides a perfect answer to the theoretical and practical problems on the upbringing of communist revolutionaries—the essence of socialist education, the fundamental principles of socialist pedagogy and socialist education, the content and methods of socialist education, the revolutionary ways to consolidate and develop our educational system and steadily strengthen and develop socialist education, the duty and the role of the educational institutions and the tasks for the Party guidance of education and state guarantee and social support for educational work.

The theses authored by the great leader which offers a full answer to all the theoretical and practical problems of socialist education is a Juche-based educational programme which embodies the immortal Juche idea.

First it formulates the position of the educational work in the building of socialism and communism.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

**"Education is one of the fundamental questions decisive of the issue of the revolution and the fate of the nation. Without educational work, there can be neither social progress nor national prosperity, no matter when and what nationality."** ("Theses on Socialist Education," Eng. ed., p. 1.)

The theses sees the education of people as the key to the progress of socialist society and national prosperity and advances an idea on mightily promoting the revolution and construction by bringing them up into independent and creative beings.

And it clarifies that even after the establishment of the socialist system the working-class party and state should strengthen the educational work and direct great efforts to revolutionizing and working-classizing all the members of society to admirably solve the problem of fostering communist-type men, the educational problem.



In his theses the great leader presents a new, original idea that in order to train men to be the genuine masters of nature and society and developed and powerful beings, the educational work must be decisively kept ahead of other work and it should be thoroughly subordinated to the work to bring them up into communist revolutionaries with independent ideological consciousness, knowledge of society and nature and creative ability to recognize and transform the world.

The great leader gives a new scientific definition of the process of education as that of cultivating the independent ideological consciousness and creative ability of man, starting from such aim and mission of socialist education.

The fundamental principle of socialist pedagogy in the theses is a scientific and revolutionary one which makes it possible to fulfil the aim and mission of socialist education most successfully.

In his theses the great leader clarifies the fundamental principle of socialist pedagogy which is the starting point for resolving all problems of socialist education, and the core of the Juche-based theory of socialist education.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

**"The fundamental principle of socialist pedagogy consists in revolutionizing, working-classizing and communizing men. In other words, it is to equip men with the revolutionary ideas of communism and, on this basis, to ensure that they acquire profound scientific knowledge and build up strong bodies."** (Ibid., p. 4.)

Based on the aim of socialist education—rearing men into communist revolutionary cadres who are independent and creative, the theses defines the fundamental principle of socialist pedagogy that socialist education must be a work to rear men into revolutionaries equipped with communist ideas, profound scientific knowledge and strong bodies.

This fundamental principle makes it possible to conduct all work of education and human remoulding with a clear-cut orientation and goal as required by socialism and by the training of communist revolutionaries.

The theses explicates not only the fundamental principle showing the general goal and main direction of socialist education but also principles, content and methods to embody it.

It correctly defines from the theoretical and practical viewpoint all problems of principle arising from socialist education—the principle of party spirit and working-class spirit in education, the principle of establishing Juche in education, the principle of combining education with revolutionary practice, the principle of the socialist state responsibly organizing the educational work.

This is a historic declaration enabling the Juche-based education to give a sharp working-class edge all the time and draw a clear line of demarcation between itself and spotty education and an unfading banner which makes it possible to do the educational work in conformity to the revolutionary requirements and our country's actual conditions without falling into flunkeyism and dogmatism.

The theses is a real model of the socialist educational theory which clarifies the scientific and revolutionary contents and methods of education.

The theses defines politico-ideological education, scientific and technical education and physical education as the content of education and makes clear all Juche methods of education including heuristic teaching, and thus provides a guide to the rearing of communist-type men, independent and creative social beings.

The theses also refers to the most advanced system of socialist education including the system of universal compulsory education and the system of universal free education.

The theses, which elucidates deeply all problems from the aim and principles of education to the Party guidance of it, is a real textbook for rearing communist-type men and remoulding men.

As seen above, the publication of the great "Theses on Socialist Education" is another lasting exploit the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung recorded in the history of development of human society, who solves all problems from the Juche position, fully grasping in time the ripe requirements of revolutionary development and foreseeing scientifically the distant future with his brilliant intelligence.

From the first day of his leadership of the Korean revolution, the great leader took into full account the role of education in social progress and human remoulding, advanced the thought and theory on the revolutionary education of man, not affected by the existing theory or experience, accumulated precious experience in training revolutionaries by unique forms and methods and built up the glorious tradition of revolutionary education of the Workers' Party of Korea in the course of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

The great leader has pointed out the clear-cut direction and ways of education for every period and stage of revolutionary development since Korea's liberation and led energetically the educational work. In the course, he has gained rich experiences and performed brilliant exploits in all fields of socialist education.

The theses on socialist education authored by the great leader is a summation and integration of all the brilliant victories and successes and experiences attained and exploits performed in our socialist education under his wise leadership.

Therefore, the publication of the "Theses on Socialist Education" is a revolutionary event which is of epoch-making significance in socialist education and socialist construction as a whole.

The theses, an incorporation of the great leader's thought and theory and policies on socialist education, is an immortal classic which raised the theory of communist education to a higher stage.

With the publication of the theses, an integral whole of the theory on socialist education, the well-knit guiding theory of socialist education has been established and the right way of bringing up the communist-type men clarified.

The "Theses on Socialist Education" is a new historic contribution to enriching the ideological and theoretical wealth of the revolution for the building of socialism and communism.

Indeed, the theses is a programme giving a full answer to the problem of educating and training men into communist-type ones, the most important matter in carrying out the cause of socialism and communism; it is a guide to practice and action for the party and state of the working class.

With the theses our people will bring about a radical turn in the education of the new generation and human remoulding and hasten the complete victory of socialism and the nationwide victory of the Korean revolution.

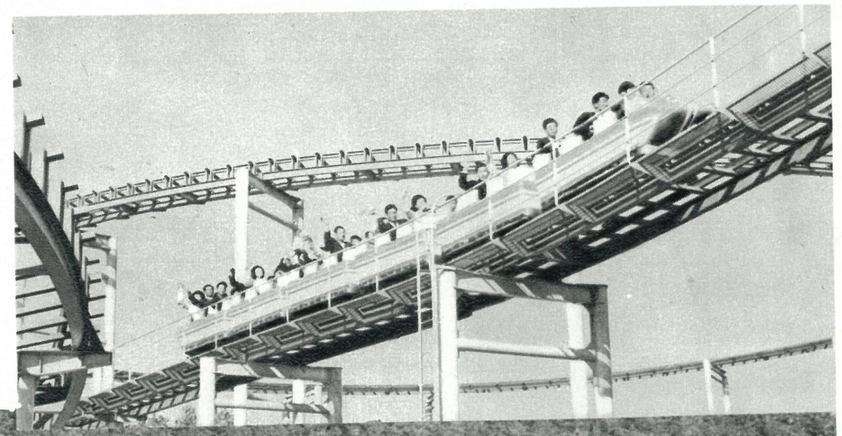
**The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung looks round the newly-built playground in the Taesongsan Recreation Centre in Pyongyang**

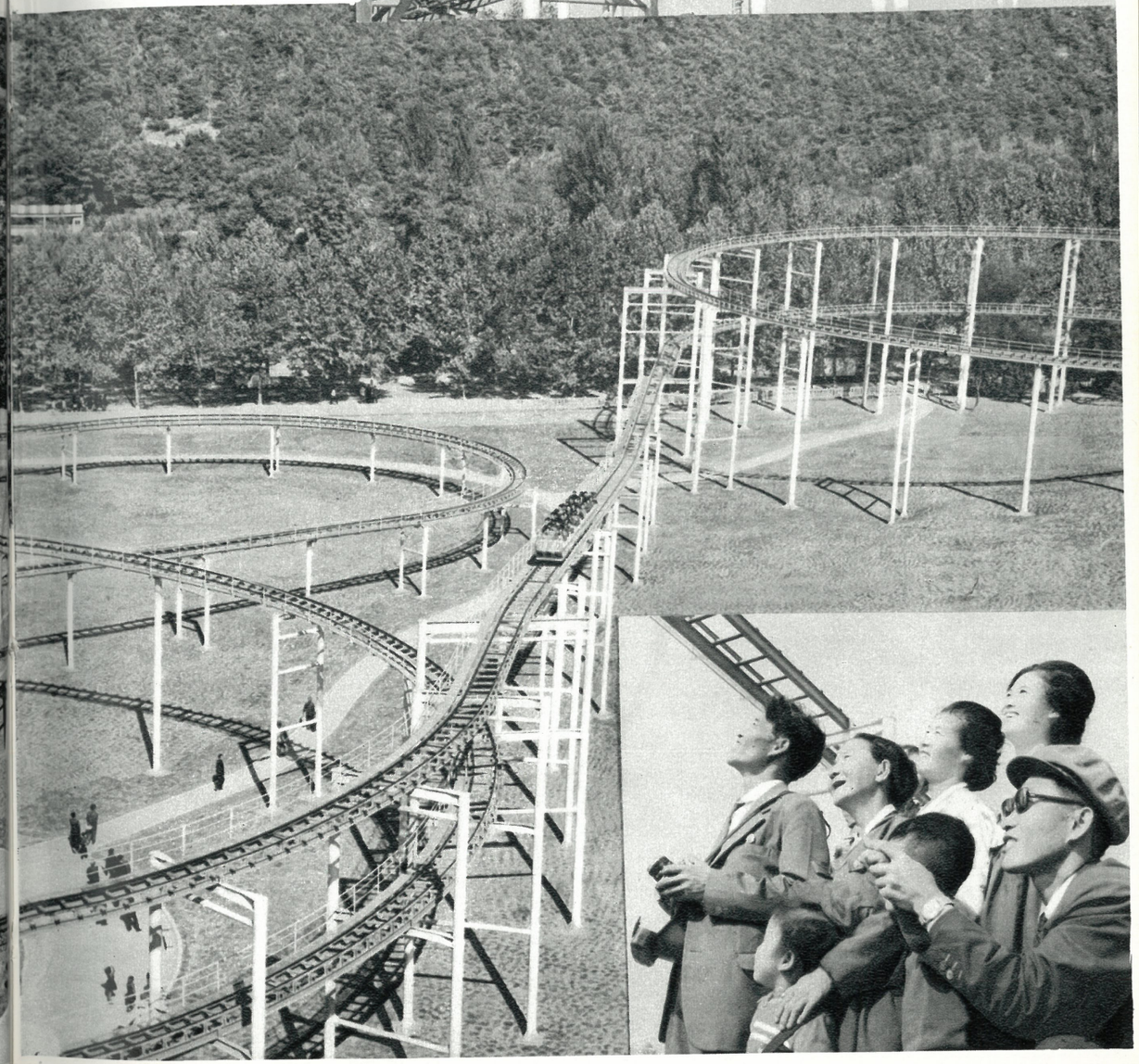
# AT THE NEWLY-BUILT PLAYGROUND IN THE TAESONGSAN RECREATION CENTRE IN PYONGYANG

In the wonder wheel one can command the panoramic view of the playground

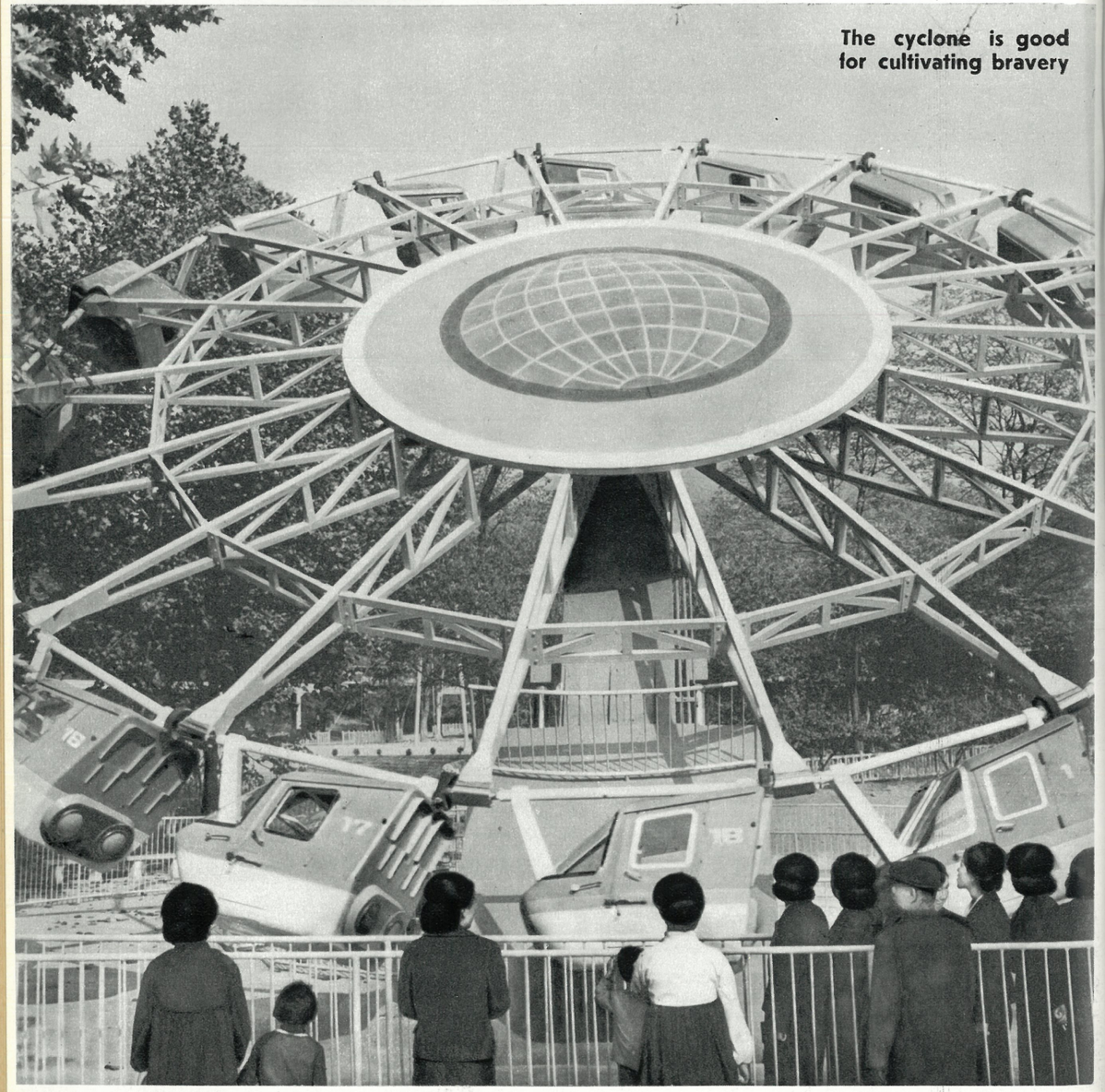
Under the deep concern of the respected and beloved leader, the playground, a cultural recreation ground for the working people, has been newly built at the Taesongsan Recreation Centre in Pyongyang. It covers 80,000 square metres and has more than 10 modern amusement facilities, a swimming pool, a boating place, a national game ground and welfare service facilities

Jet coaster runs over 1,500 metres in a twinkling

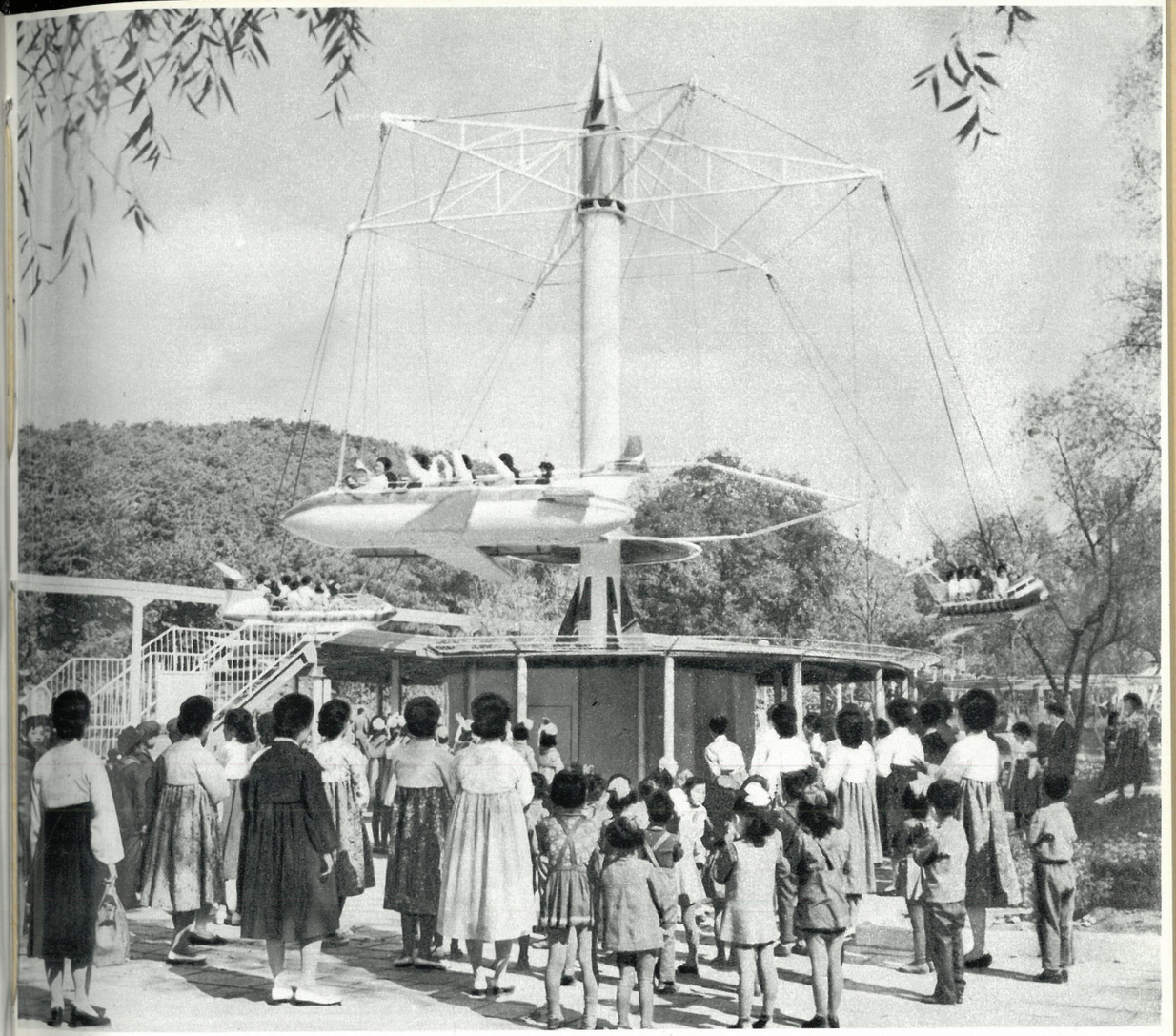




Monorail car runs pleasantly



The cyclone is good for cultivating bravery



Tower plane

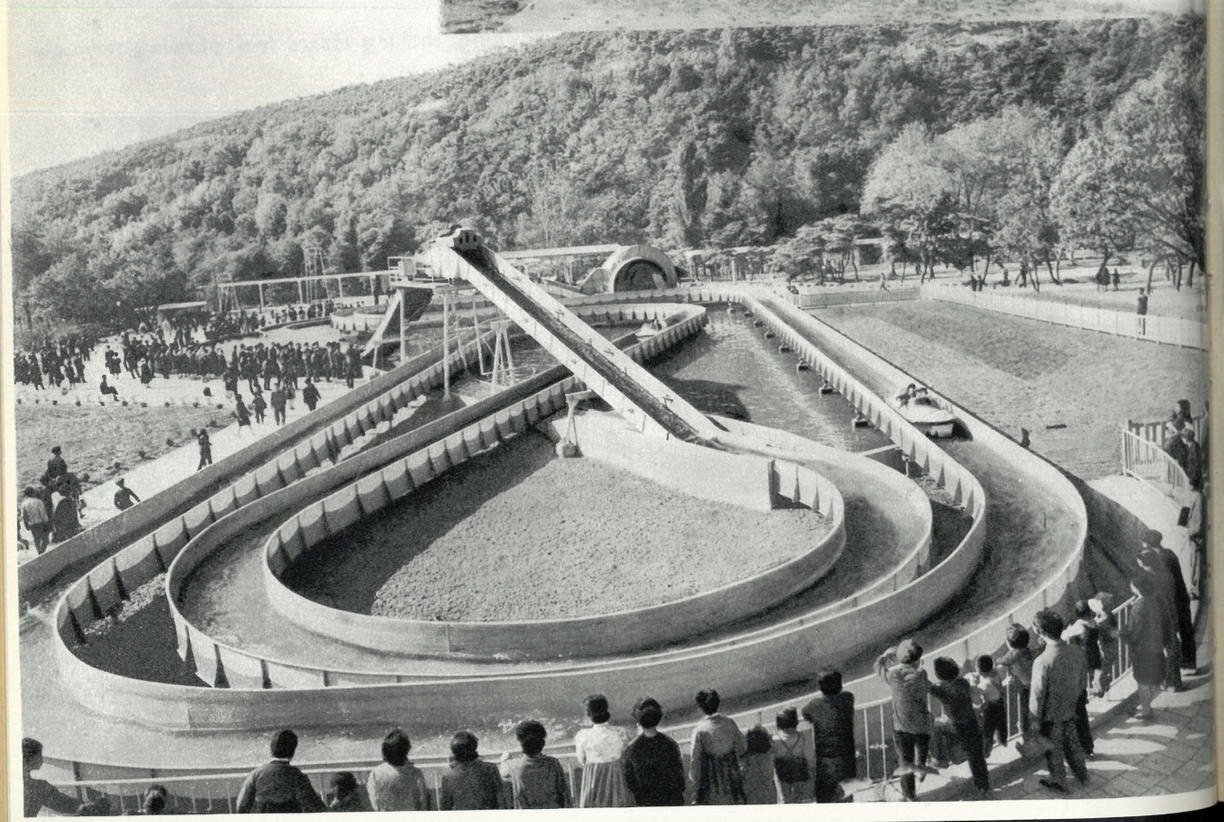
Children and mothers can operate this dodgem car

Astro-fighter

Merry-go-round liked by children

Flower cup creates the gay laughter of children. It revolves in different directions along a circle

Whirligig, turning, making riders feel plowing through waves



Flume ride

"Legendary Hero, the Sun of the Nation"

# Dutiful Son to Parents, Kind Boy to Neighbours and Hero of the Country

The great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung, born into a patriotic and revolutionary family, was unusually bright from his childhood. His villagers dearly loved and respected him, calling him a "dutiful son to his parents, a kind boy to his neighbours and a hero for his country."

Kim Bo Hyon, his grandfather, named him Song Ju or "Future Pillar" in the hope that he might become a pillar of the country in the future.

His father, Kim Hyong Jik, an indomitable revolutionary fighter, in the hope that his son might become the fine hero of the country who would fight against the enemy for the country's liberation and independence, composed the following lines and liked to sing it to his little son:

*Our baby, a baby of Korea,*
*Grow up fast and go to school!*
*Be a dutiful son to your parents.*
*Be friendly to your neighbours.*
*Be a hero of your motherland.*
*Be a hero of our country.*
. . .

The young Marshal used to follow his grandparents and mother to fields to give a helping hand to them in farming as a grownup did.

When he returned home earlier than they, he waited for their return and greeted them.

One winter day mother Kang Ban Sok returned from outside work. The future Marshal rushed out to greet her and grasped her numbed hands tightly and breathed upon them with his mouth to warm them.

When it was bedtime, he would fetch the pillow for her and invited her to lie down on the warm part of the heated floor, saying "Mom, this is your place."

Once his mother fell ill from her fatigue and exhaustion and did not eat anything. He, together with the elders, sat up with her, massaging her limbs, cooling her feverish forehead with a cold compress and serving her with gruel prepared by his grandmother.

The young Marshal picked well-ripe peaches, in the back yard and served his grandfather with them first and then ate other peaches together with his friends.

This happened when the respected and beloved Marshal Kim Il Sung was attending the Pataokou Primary School.

Mother Kang Ban Sok gave him money to buy his shoes. But he bought a pair of shoes for his mother, instead of his.

Greatly touched by his utmost fidelity she only said: "Why did you buy my shoes instead of yours?" and failed to continue.

Seeing his voluntary doing, the elders of his house and villagers were struck with admiration and gave unstinted praise to him, calling him a "dutiful son to his parents."

The future Marshal dearly loved his next-door children and led them to the right path.

That was why as soon as the day broke they flocked in his house.

He got along amicably with them, telling them stories he had heard from his parents and playing interesting games.

Therefore, even if their children were missing from their house the grownups of the village did not care for them, thinking that they would play in his house at Mangyongdae.

The grownups of the village called him the "hero of the country" in his childhood,

because he hated the enemy and loved his country more strongly than they.

In his childhood, the respected and beloved Marshal Kim Il Sung not only hated the enemy but also fought against the Japanese imperialists and landlords and led his friends to fight against the enemy.

Whenever he played at war he divided children into two groups—the Korean side and the Japanese side and always commanded the former. He would say to his "soldiers": "We, the Korean army, should not retreat even a step. We must advance forward courageously." And he always led the Korean side to victory.

At the age of six, he went to Pyongyang Prison with his mother to see his father. He met his father, irrecognizably changed from the enemy's cruel tortures, and renewed his determination to crush the enemy, Japanese imperialism.

Whenever he saw the Japanese imperialist police or landlords in league with them, he would teach them bitter lessons out of his hatred for them.

One day several Japanese policemen and their lackeys appeared in his house at Mangyongdae and rummaged through it for secret documents. The young Marshal, unable to repress his surging hatred and indignation, charged his catapult with the "bullets," sharp porcelain chips, and fired at them.

Another day he climbed Mangyong-bong Hill. All of a sudden a roll of drum came from the foot of the hill wooded with pine trees. Japanese policemen and landlords were having spree, enjoying boating on the Taedong-gang River. The Marshal, together with his friends, rolled down big stones.

Frightened by an unexpected avalanche of stones, they took flight. At this sight, the young Marshal made a firm determination to crush the enemy and liberate the country, saying: "You shall soon see. You can escape from death today, but you can't tomorrow. I will wipe you out on this land to the last man."

The Marshal who was uncommonly bright and strongly hated the enemy in his childhood joined the demonstrating Mangyongdae people when the March First Uprising, an all-people uprising, took place in 1919, against the Japanese imperialist aggressors' occupation of Korea, and marched to the Potong-mun Gate, shouting at the top of his voice "Long live Korean independence!"

Our people like to call the great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung in his childhood a "dutiful son to his parents, a kind boy to his neighbours and a hero of the country." This legend-like story is based on the above-mentioned moving facts.

## Tenth National Scientific Seminar on the Juche Idea Held in Japan with Large Attendance

The Tenth National Scientific Seminar on the Juche Idea was held with a large attendance in Tokyo in November last year under the cosponsorship of the "National Liaison Council of Societies for the Study of the Works of President Kim Il Sung" and the Japan-Korea Solidarity Committee of Social Scientists.

Over 500 people from all over Japan took part in the seminar.

The seminar unanimously adopted a letter to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the founder of the immortal Juche idea, with the thunderous applause of the attendants.

Professor Yasui Kaoru, Chairman of the Japan-Korea Solidarity Committee of Social Scientists and Chairman of the Organizing Committee of the International Institute of the Juche Idea, made a keynote report.

Then the seminar heard the report on the International Seminar on the Juche Idea held in Pyongyang.

At the second-day session of the seminar, study reports were made on the subjects "On the National and International Significance of the Socialist Constitution of Korea," "On the 'Theses on Socialist Education'" and "On the Reunification of Korea and the Question of Okinawa."

Then the seminar heard reports from 15 delegates who had energetically conducted the study activities and dissemination of the Juche idea in all parts of Japan.

The seminar unanimously adopted an appeal in its name with the applause of the attendants.

The seminar was closed with a loud chorus of "Song of General Kim Il Sung."

The seminar served as another important occasion in organizing the study activities and dissemination of the Juche idea on a Japan-wide scale and embodying it.



# Kimilsungism Is the Most Advanced Revolutionary Idea, Pioneer in Reflecting the Requirements of New Era

*(From the Initial Number of Japanese Magazine "Study of Kimilsungism")*

We should not try to find the historical roots of the Juche idea only in Korea. The Juche idea came into being as a reflection of the requirements of the new era. An outstanding revolutionary leader finds the sprouts of a new era in his age, creates a new revolutionary idea as a reflection of the new requirements, and hews out the new era.

Marx found the shoots of socialism in capitalism and created Marxism, and contributed to putting today's working class on the historical scene through his purposeful struggle and making socialist society real.

Marx lived when capitalism rose and was developing, preparing the way for the appearance of the working class on the historical arena, and Lenin lived in the time of imperialism and proletarian revolution.

President Kim Il Sung said:

**"Ours is an age of independence."**

He further said:

**"Even the peoples of capitalist countries claim independence, not to speak of the peoples of the socialist and the third world countries. It is the main trend of our times which no force can check that the peoples of the world claim independence and that many countries are taking the road of independence."**

Ours is the Juche era when each country's internal revolutionary forces are growing, imperialism is going downhill finally, and the sweeping majority of popular masses have appeared as makers of history and are struggling for independence under the leadership of the working class.

The Juche era, a new age, badly needed an idea, theory and method which could not only turn the working-class cause into a science and prove the necessity of transition to socialism but also radically raise the position and role of the popular masses in the revolution and construction, unite them and liberate them finally.

The President said:

**"In a nutshell, the idea of Juche means that the masters of the revolution and the work of construction are the masses of the people and that they are also the motive force of the revolution and the work of construction."**

He further said:

**"We are not the author of this idea. Every Marxist-Leninist has this idea. I have just laid a special emphasis on this idea."**

The President fathered the Juche idea in the course of the development of the revolutionary struggle and the history of thought of the working class and defined the Juche idea as a problem of principle for the revolutionary struggle of the working class and radically changed the general system of revolutionary ideas of the working class.

He analyzed all the requirements of the new era and set forth a new guiding idea as a mere teen-ager in the early 20th century, and, on that idea, conducted his revolutionary activities.

This is how the era of Juche came, whose justice and superiority no one can deny today.

The Juche idea is the most advanced revolutionary idea representing the new era and our future is the Juche era when the flower of Juche will be in full bloom in all spheres.

# Party Sub-Cell Consultation Held in the Great Leader's Office

## Taking His Car

Towards 2 p.m. on January 6, 1958, several years after the war, a cadre came to the Potongmun Shop in Pyongyang and said that the fatherly leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was coming there.

"The fatherly leader is coming to our shop, is it true?"

At the glad news, at first the shop workers did not believe their own ears and only looked into his face.

The next moment they thought they should do something to receive the fatherly leader. They started to put things in good order in great haste.

Soon his car arrived and stopped before the shop.

Graced with the visit of the kind-hearted fatherly leader whom they had heartily longed to see, the shop workers could not keep back their tears of grateful joy running down their faces and they could not greet properly him entering the shop, opening the door.

They only shouted and shouted *manse* (hurrah) at the top of their voice.

The great leader, with a broad smile on his face, warmly shook hands with them. He frowned at the chapped hands of a salesgirl at the food counter.

Looking at her hands without word, he said to cadres accompanying him that salesgirls' hands chapped, because they sold goods in the cold shop and cleaned it with cold water and stressed again and again that their hands should not be chapped.

The shop workers were moved to tears by his deeper and warmer love than their parents'.

The respected and beloved leader asked them in detail about their age, the size of their families, their wages and every aspect of their life, and inquired whether they had joined the Party.

Then, looking round all departments on every floor from the ground to the second floor, he asked about the number of kinds of goods on sale there and the needs of consumers and gave important teachings.

After inspecting the shop for a long time, the respected and beloved leader sat on a wooden chair in a rest room and had a full understanding of the situation of the shop. And he asked about the Party organization in the shop.

Informed that they had a Party sub-cell, the great leader wanted to see its chief.

The Party sub-cell chief came down in excitement from the first floor and greeted him with a respectful bow.

The fatherly leader warmly clasped her hand with a benign smile on his face, and asked her in detail about the composition of the Party sub-cell and its activities.

When the Party sub-cell chief told him that her sub-cell consisted of 15 Party members and had many shortcomings in its activities, he said that the Party cell and sub-cell should work well so that the Party members could play their leading role. And he asked where they had Party sub-cell meetings.

The sub-cell chief said that they met in the rest room. The fatherly leader looked about the room and said in a low voice that it was small, and asked her to gather the Party members.

The sub-cell chief told him that she could collect those who came to work that day. He rose from his seat and asked cadres accompanying him to take them to his office by his car and other cars.

The shop workers were beside themselves with joy.

It was a car by which the respected and beloved leader made a long tour every day for his on-the-spot guidance to make our people live well. When the Party members were going to the fatherly leader's office by such precious car, tears of grateful happiness rolled down their cheeks.

## In the Great Leader's Office

The office room used by the fatherly leader was neat, clean and simple. The desk, chairs and round table in the room were ordinary ones which were used in government and other office rooms.

In the simple room the great leader was leading our people along the road of victory and glory. Finding themselves in such a room, they felt highly honoured.

The respected and beloved leader offered cigarettes to men and, smiling all over, asked them earnestly to say whatever they had in their mind.

This was how the Party sub-cell consultation of the Party members in the Potongmun Shop was held in the presence of respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of our Party and people, in his office.

The fatherly leader first asked each Party member about his or her name, inquired them when they joined the Party and if they felt their work hard and told them to say anything about their job and life.

He was so kind-hearted and unceremonious that they did not feel awkward and told him whatever they had in their mind.

Listening attentively to the Party members, the fatherly leader said benignly smiling that the trade workers should be faithful servants of people but he had heard that some of trade workers had no sense of honour toward their job.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

**"Trade workers should have a sense of honour toward their job....**

**"The higher their sense of honour and responsibility toward their job is, the better service the trade workers will offer the working people."**

The shop workers felt the pricks of conscience for their failure to be true to the earnest instructions of the respected and beloved leader.

The Party members firmly resolved to carry out admirably their revolutionary task given by the Party to prove themselves worthy of his deep trust and expectation.

The great leader made them feel honour and pride in their job and clearly indicated the orientation of their shop's development.

He earnestly instructed the Party members to take the lead in improving the trade work.

He also asked them about their study and cultural life.

He said that the socialist trade workers should know trade well along with the Party's history in order to do their work well and pointed to the contents of their study.

They pictured in their mind in humble reverence the fatherly leader who had made notebooks himself for his young men and taught them the revolutionary truth in the tent of the headquarters during the arduous anti-Japanese armed struggle.

The fatherly leader told cadres to set up a trade workers' training school, publish a trade magazine and place goods advertisements in the newspaper *Pyongyang Shinmun*.

At the consultation, the respected and beloved leader showed deep love for the shop workers.

He instructed to install a boiler at the shop and make salesgirls warm and smart wadded clothes and shoes as early as possible though the economic conditions of the country were difficult.

Having learned that a Party member lived in a dormitory, the fatherly leader told cadres to take good care of the boarders and supply them with highly nutritive foodstuffs.

* * *

Though he was under the heavy pressure of state cares, taking upon himself the destiny of the country and the people, the great leader spent half a day among the shop workers and Party members of the Potongmun Shop.

To tell the truth, the then situation was very difficult and complex for our Party and revolution.

But the respected and beloved leader, who has dedicated his all to the good of our people and spared nothing for them, took the Party members of a shop to his office to indicate the orientation of their work and look after their life.

Our people will never forget the moving story about the call of the respected and beloved leader on the Party members of the Potongmun Shop and his arrangement of their Party sub-cell consultation in his own office.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has always mixed with the people and carefully led them and striven for the development and consolidation of the Party for more than half a century since the formation of the Down-with-Imperialism Union on October 17, 1926 and for over 32 years since the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea.

That is why as a seasoned and experienced vanguard detachment, our Party has been able to carry on admirably the glorious revolutionary cause of Juche.

Kim Song Hun

# *In a Gigantic Stream*

Sometime ago I visited the Komdok Mine called Kumgol (Gold Valley), our leading nonferrous mineral producer, which sparked off the Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement under the Party's militant slogan "Let us meet the requirements of Juche in ideology, technology and culture!" I was surprised to see the mine which changed beyond recognition.

A 6,000-metre-long modern large-size belt conveyor running through the Machon-ryong range to the dressing plant across the Pukdae-chon River, a large second terraced dressing plant on the mountain slope, the enlarged repair and maintenance shop, the new modern multistoried apartment houses and the cultural and welfare service establishments....

They were enough to show part of the radical overground change brought about by the powerful Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement under the wise guidance of the great leader.

Such changes were also noted on underground cutting faces thousands of feet deep.

The new history of technical revolution has begun to mechanize all operations and the pit work has become an easy and fruitful one in the true sense of the word.

I could see it in the Double Chollima April 5 Pit.

I met the chief engineer of the pit in the face operation command.

Recalling the days when they started the Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement, he said:

"After discussing the problem of completing the comprehensive mechanization of the pit work all the miners and the leading functionaries buckled down to the task in high glee. The work progressed rapidly under the active guidance and assistance of the Party organization and the three-revolution team.

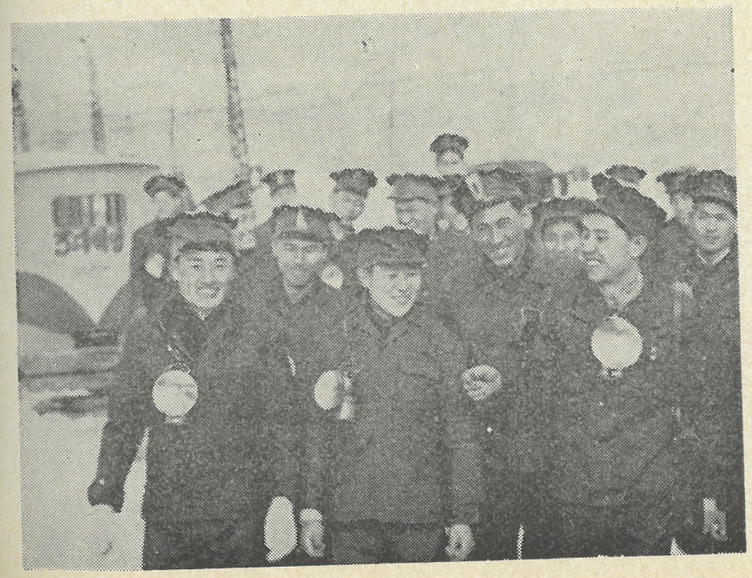
"Thus, we completed in a little more than half a year the work which would take five years...."

He took down a chart showing mining from the wall and spread it on the table and explained in detail the success attained in the comprehensive mechanization of the pit work. He said that they fully mechanized semi-mechanized work by attaching reloader to the jumbo and that they increased the efficiency more than five times by installing a set of large, modern mining machines and equipment on the cutting faces.

When I learned that the long flow of ores by the electric cars and the long-distance belt conveyor was the fruit of comprehensive mechanization, I felt an urge to see the face at once.

I followed the chief engineer to the face.

There I saw the florescent lamps as bright as day, flashes showing the proud successes of the miners and the resolutions for the Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement. Picturing in my mind the dependable figures of the miners who are leading the country, upholding the



**These miners have overfulfilled their daily assignment**

red banners of the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, I went to mining face No. 91.

There I met a strong-built young worker who seized the control of the jumbo and a young worker with an oil can in his right hand.

The chief engineer said:

"These are the members of the Kang Sung Yong-led platoon who surpassed their annual production assignments 2.5 times by dropping 22,000 tons of ores at a blast. They are men of few words but zealous in their work...."

I went up to them.

The jumbo was going to make a new hole.

As soon as he switched on the jumbo, the drill bit bored into the rocks. They carried out their daily work norm in the morning.

I looked round other cutting face of the platoon in the corner on the opposite site. There some workers were busy loading cut ores, with the help of loader and reloader. What they did was only to operate and observe machines.

We left mining face No. 91 for the sublevel stope 190 metres underground.

There work was more difficult than in other places but it was done by machines.

According to the chief engineer, the sublevel stope takes more efforts and time to install machines than to hew ores because they have quite often to move from place to place to cut ores. Therefore, comprehensive mechanization in the sublevel stope was raised as a very difficult problem. The command of the pit discussed this problem many times with no conclusion. However, the leading functionaries pondered over this problem after they started the Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

**"The technical revolution is not a mere technical, practical task to increase material wealth by developing technology and the productive forces. It is an important political task to free the working people, liberated from exploitation and oppression, even from the fetters of nature and to ensure for them complete social equality, and independent and creative lives."**

Taking to heart the great leader's teaching, they made a firm determination to realize comprehensive mechanization everywhere miners work, even when they work for a short time.

Two months later, they successfully completed the comprehensive mechanization of the sublevel stope, sharply increasing production.

The far-reaching plan of the great leader to completely liberate our miners from arduous and difficult labour has been put into practice brilliantly here deep under the Machon-ryong range, proving its great worth.

"Success depends on how all the functionaries work to thoroughly implement the great leader's teaching. This is a precious lesson we have learned," said the chief engineer.

He made me realize once again the truth of life that intense loyalty to the great leader should be expressed in the carrying out of the revolutionary task.

I made for the gallery linked with the dressing plant.

Ores were carried out by electric cars or the long-distance belt conveyor. I was told that all ores would be carried out by the conveyor when the second-stage project for the conveyor is completed.

Before liberation the miners there were driven by the Japanese imperialists like a beast of burden. They were forced to work in narrow pits, risking their lives, and carry ores on their backs and push cars until their shoulders were bruised black. But now under the deep concern of the fatherly leader they are working pleasantly in the pits where comprehensive mechanization has been introduced, and

**Miners rack their brains to find better methods to cut more ores**

ores are carried out by electric cars and belt conveyors.

After many hours I came back to the face operation command.

I had half an hour for a man car. A song sung by miners to the accompaniment of the musical instruments came from the cultural propaganda room of the pit:

No sky is seen here
But the warm rays of the sun
reach.
Under the loving care of the
fatherly leader
We can take pride in Kumgol.
Upholding the red banner of
three revolutions
We are leading the whole
country....

I asked the chief engineer how they were going to greet the new year. He said, smiling:

"We are only preparing for an inter-platoon art circle contest which is held every quarter of the year. It is stipulated in the resolutions for the Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement."

He said that even families of the miners take part in the art circle contest and various numbers are staged and that the mobile pit propaganda team composed of excellent art circle members travels from face to face for performance. This makes the pit full of revolutionary optimism and powerfully inspires the miners to the carrying out of the tasks of the three revolutions.

In the April 5 Pit the work of mass physical culture is briskly conducted along with the work of mass culture and those who study in the technical college and evening higher technical school in the mine are growing in great numbers and the movement to acquire one modern technique and more is afoot, with the result that the Party's policy for intellectualizing the whole of society is being put into practice successfully.

I could see this from the sincere attitude towards the study of two middle-aged miners who were absorbed in their studies of mathematics in the man car.

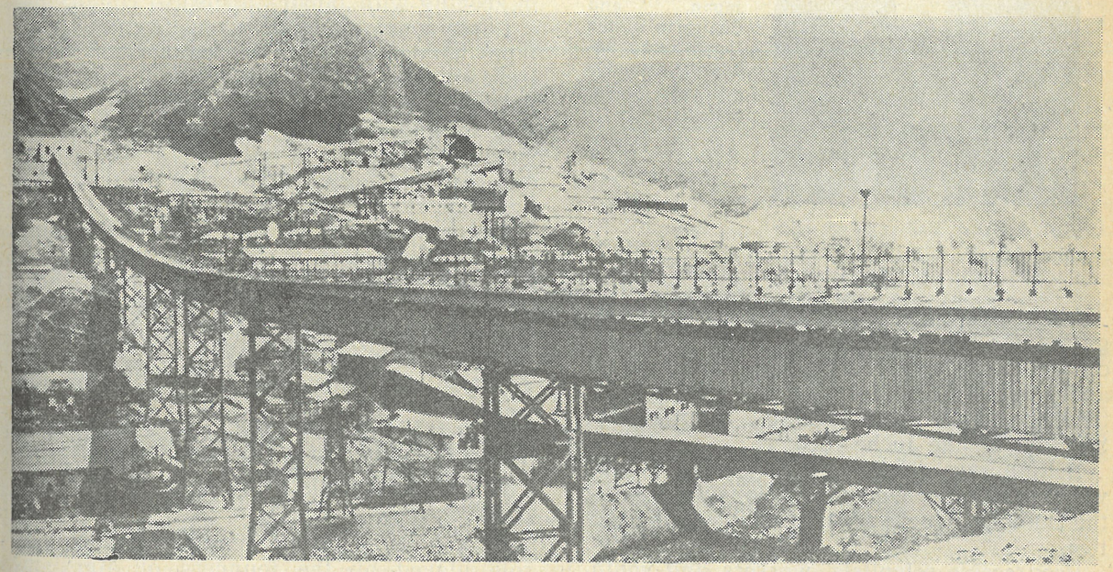
Indeed, the miners of the Komdok Mine are leading the whole country in their spiritual and moral qualities, technical progress and in creating a new culture of the working class.

Through the gigantic onward movement to transform the whole of society as required by the Juche idea by conducting powerfully the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, they are performing great exploits every year and making an active contribution to the socialist construction of the country by mining more ore.

Wishing them greater success in their grand struggle, I started for home.

Kim Mun Ho

**Part of the large-size long-distance belt conveyor newly built in the mine**



# Kimilsungism Is Guiding Ideology, Guiding Theory and Guiding Method in Era of Independence

*(Summary of Speech at the Pyongyang International Seminar on the Juche Idea)*

**Doctor of Laws Yasui Kaoru, Professor of Hosei University, Japan, and Chairman of the Japan-Korea Solidarity Committee of Social Scientists**

Allow me, on behalf of the Japanese delegation for the study of the Juche idea and on my own, to express warm greetings of amity and solidarity to you all who are attending this epoch-making International Seminar on the Juche Idea.

Behind our delegation are the Japanese working masses who are seriously studying the immortal Juche idea to apply it in practice.

Progressive scientists, workers and youth, in particular, are working most zealously to serve as the driving force.

More than 50 years have drifted by since I first acquainted myself with Marxism-Leninism in my youth.

All these years I strove to elevate the position of my special study, international law, from a mere "science of constructing law" or "jurisprudent social science" to a militant social science. And I strove to properly develop the mass movement to ban nuclear weapons, defend peace and promote friendship in keeping with Japan's historical conditions.

I drew many valuable lessons from the heritages handed down by the founders of Marxism-Leninism. But I always felt frustrated in my studies. This was because Marx, Engels and Lenin lived in the days considerably different from the era we live in and their ideology and theory were restricted by the historical conditions of their time.

I was relieved of this frustration only when I acquainted myself with the integral system of ideology, theory and method, whose essence is the immortal Juche idea of President Kim Il Sung, because it gave explicit answers to the problems I had pondered on, with encyclopedic depth, width and richness.

That there is such a distinguished thinker and theoretician in my time is most gratifying for us scientists trying hard to seek truth.

Of course, I do not deny the tremendous role played by the founders of Marxism-Leninism in human history.

At the time when people were deceived and made to grope about by various forms of idealistic delusion, Marx and Engels, his lifelong friend, grasped by the agency of dialectical materialism that the world consists of matter, and thereby elucidated the law of its development. This placed man's cognition on a scientific footing for the first time in history.

Lenin developed this truth of Marxism to suit the historical conditions of the stage of imperialism and led the socialist revolution to success for the first time in human history.

However, a century has passed since Marx's time and half a century since Lenin's time.

The situation rapidly changed especially after the termination of World War II.

The new era inevitably demanded a higher level of revolutionary thought which suits its historical conditions.

What was important here was a philosophical principle which would clarify what is basic in the world consisting of matter and what plays a decisive role.

The Juche idea came into being to bring out a new philosophical principle required by a new era.

The report delivered by President Kim Il Sung at the Commemoration of the 30th Anniversary of the Foundation of the Workers' Party of Korea is such a comprehensive programmatic document of historic significance that it is called "a cycle of the Juche idea."

In this document President Kim Il Sung taught:

**"The Juche idea is based on a philosophical theory that man is master of everything and decides everything. By scientifically enunciating the position and role of man in the world, the Juche idea provides one with the only correct outlook on nature and society and with a powerful weapon to cognize and transform the world."**

I can never stress to the full the importance of changes brought about by the Juche idea in the development of revolutionary thought, however hard I may try here.

In my keynote report at the "Fifth National Scientific Forum on the Juche Idea" in Tokyo in October 1974, I proposed that the integral system of ideology, theory and method with President Kim Il Sung's Juche idea as its quintessence be called Kimilsungism.

My protracted study and meditation led me to this conclusion, which I announced confidently.

The declaration of the "International Seminar on the Juche Idea" held in Madagascar two years later pointed out:

"With deep understanding of the scientific and universal significance of the revolutionary idea, the integral system of ideology, theory and method of Juche whose truth and justice were clearly proved in the course of the leadership of revolution and construction by the respected Comrade President Kim Il Sung under the most arduous and complex conditions over a period of half a century, we consider that it is only natural to call this original idea in combination with the august name of Comrade President Kim Il Sung."

I hail the declaration and pay tribute from the bottom of my heart to the comrades and friends who made efforts to have it adopted.

This is not merely a matter of terminology but a question closely related with contents.

I myself defined the essence of the Juche idea as "Marxism-Leninism of our era" in the early stage of my study.

This definition is not wrong in itself.

But with this definition it is impossible to correctly understand the historical position and originality of the Juche idea.

I came to hold a conviction that, instead of regarding the Juche idea as a mere development of Marxism-Leninism, we must enunciate the respective positions in the history of development of human revolutionary thought held by Marxism in the second half of the 19th century, Leninism in the early 20th century and Kimilsungism in the present era, and then consider that Kimilsungism has reached the highest stage of the development of revolutionary thought.

Only when we grasp it in such light can we fully disclose the historical position and originality of great Kimilsungism with the immortal Juche idea as its kernel, I believe.

I sincerely hope that you will contribute to discussion to delve into this point at this seminar.

One would hardly call it a correct attitude in studying Kimilsungism which occupies such a position in the history of human revolutionary thought, if the scientists keep themselves in study rooms, analyze it one way or another and confine themselves to highly estimating its excellent system of composition.

General Kim Il Sung who was then young

created the immortal Juche idea in the crucible of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle during the dark period when the Korean people were languishing under Japanese imperialist domination.

The General pondered over the unique revolutionary thought in the days of the arduous struggle, sitting not in a quiet study room but on a tree stump or a rock in a deep mountain now and then in a tent in deep forests where blizzard was raging, and often staying up the whole night at that.

The justice and vitality of thus created Juche idea was confirmed in the practice of the revolution and construction; the Korean people won one victory after another in their struggle, because they made it their supreme guiding principle.

Nowadays great Kimilsungism whose cream is the immortal Juche idea serves as the guiding ideology, guiding theory and guiding method not only the Korean people but also the progressive, revolutionary peoples in the whole world have to equip themselves with in the present age.

It is an honourable task for the truth-loving scientists to develop the universal truth and materialize it in close combination with the revolutionary practice of the toiling masses all the time.

It is an inmost desire I cherish as a Japanese scientist to bravely and steadfastly carry out this honourable task, strengthening solidarity with the comrades and friends in many countries of the world.

Kimilsungism which holds the afore-said position in the history of development of human revolutionary thought gave a clear-cut definition to our age as an era of independence.

The significance and contents of this definition are unfathomably deep.

We, students of the Juche idea, are apt to think it is self-evident that the present age is an era of independence. But, President Kim Il Sung could make such a perspicuous analysis with his gifted penetration for the first time in history, in those days when none had any definite concept about it.

Bearing this in mind, we should correctly understand the deep significance and contents of that definition and meet the demands of the times.

President Kim Il Sung taught:

**"Ours is an age of independence. Today many peoples on the globe call for independence and are fighting against all types of subordination. No nation will tolerate others trampling upon its independence. Even the peoples of capitalist countries claim independence, not to speak of the peoples of the socialist and the third world countries. It is the main trend of our times which no force can check that the peoples of the world claim independence and that many countries are taking the road of independence."**

Attention should be given to President Kim Il Sung's remark that in our age not only the peoples of the socialist and the third world countries but also the peoples of capitalist countries call for independence.

The struggle now waged for independence has various contents and forms, opposing imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism or dominationism.

As for the struggle in the socialist and the third world countries, you, delegates representing them, will make living speeches, I hope.

Mankind has entered the last quarter of the 20th century. Now, we have to review what was done in the 20th century, in other words, we have to confirm the success scored by mankind in this century and reflect on what was wrong and, furthermore, we should have prospect for the 21st century, that is, foresee the direction to be taken by mankind in the next century.

My speech is not intended to dwell on this huge subject, but I should like to touch upon one point only.

That is about the problem of man's total liberation including his internal emancipation, the problem to which my meditation and study have been devoted in all my life.

I understand human liberation through dialectic coordination of the following three aspects as was theoretically expounded in my work "Science of International Law and Dialectic" and expressed in the collection of my poems "Stray Thoughts of Years."

They are: first, human liberation from the fetters of nature; second, human emancipation from social bondage; and third, internal liberation of man.

I believe that the genuine human liberation means external liberation of man in nature and society plus his internal emancipation and that human history keeps advancing toward the genuine human liberation.

In various aspects wonderful progress has been recorded in the human history of the



20th century. It can hardly be considered, however, that advancement has been made in man's internal emancipation.

I travelled many countries of the world with such understanding of the problem to find that man's spiritual degeneration reached its zenith in some countries.

The human history of the 20th century proves that the social revolution alone is not enough to bring about man's internal emancipation.

How is man to be delivered from the spiritual degeneration which is causing various unfortunate social phenomena in reality and how to revive him? This is an important task facing the human history.

I have paid special attention from such point of view to the aspect of human revolution involved in the Korean revolution.

The Korean revolution which is advancing under the wise guidance of President Kim Il Sung, upholding the banner of the Juche idea, is a revolution for the establishment of an epoch-making social system and, at the same time, it is a steadfast human revolution. This is what I think.

As comprehensively expounded by the President in his report at the Commemoration of the 30th Anniversary of the Foundation of the Workers' Party of Korea, the final aim of the Korean revolution as a continued revolution is to win a complete victory of socialism by stepping up the revolution and construction on the basis of the proud achievements already made and build communism. For the purpose society should be transformed in a communist manner in the economy, culture, ideology, morality and all other spheres and thus the ideological and material fortresses on the way to communism be captured.

To scale these two fortresses the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, are now being unfolded vigorously.

President Kim Il Sung said that in essence, the transformation of man means the remoulding of his thinking, and emphasized the importance of the ideological revolution as follows:

**"The ideological revolution is aimed at revolutionizing and working-classizing all members of society to transform them into men of a communist type. The working masses are masters of society, and they are the main factor that transforms and advances society. Unless they are reeducated in a revolutionary manner, all tasks arising from the revolution and construction cannot be solved successfully nor can a communist society be achieved."**

As seen from the above, the transformation of man is treated as fundamental in the Korean revolution.

Clearly manifested herein is the characteristic of the Juche idea which considers man as master of everything.

During my previous two visits to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, I could see with my own eyes how the work of remoulding man was progressing, through the attitude and work style of those personages who became friendly with me.

With regard to the popular style of work President Kim Il Sung taught:

**"We should set an example of a revolutionary fighter who devotedly works at the head of the people and an example of a true man who is frugal and modest in life and serves and helps others."**

They were making tireless efforts to faithfully put this teaching into practice, equipping themselves with it. This gives good impressions to the people.

I keenly realized that they left particularly good impressions on the people like me who are contaminated with the spiritual degeneration in capitalist society.

It is very important, needless to say, to give education to younger generation in particular in pushing forward the work of transforming people.

The Article 39 of the Socialist Constitution of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea stipulates:

**"The State carries into effect the principles of socialist pedagogy and brings up the rising generation to be steadfast revolutionaries who fight for society and the people, to be men of a new communist mould who are knowledgeable, virtuous and healthy."**

I was struck with admiration when I saw such education being thoroughly given in all realms.

The Korean revolution shows an example

in realizing a new human emancipation.

It is solving the important and difficult task through the ideological revolution, considering the overall transformation of man as the main link in the revolutionary work.

In relation to the prospect for the human history of the 21st century, I shall follow with keen attention what role the aspect of human revolution is to play in the Korean revolution, how the possibility for stereotyped formality is to be surmounted in the ideological education so as to give free scope to the rich individuality of all members of the society.

In my greetings at the National Conference of Social Scientists held in Pyongyang in April 1972, I said that today the Juche idea is spreading over the five continents across seas and that it has become a motive force of social progress and brilliantly lightens the future of world history.

It gives us great pleasure to note that the world-historic significance of the Juche idea has been testified by a variety of events for the recent five years.

These marvellous achievements centre on President Kim Il Sung, the creator of the immortal Juche idea and the respected and beloved leader of the Korean people.

It is the toiling masses who make and advance history. And yet their successful role as creator of history is made possible only by the wise guidance of an outstanding leader.

The Korean people have achieved victory and prosperity, because they pushed ahead with the revolutionary struggle and the work of construction under the sole guidance of the respected and beloved President, arming themselves thoroughly with his revolutionary ideas and rallied rock-firm around him.

I wish to bless and praise the Korean people for making new histories of Korea and the world and developing them under the guidance of the great leader.

I read books to study the integral system of ideology, theory and method with President Kim Il Sung's immortal Juche idea as its cream. Then in September 1975 I had the honour of meeting the President and hearing his words dealing with a wide range of matters including the fundamental principle of philosophy and the political problems at present.

At that time he modestly treated me, a Japanese scientist, and kindly answered my questions. This made me realize that I was meeting a great man to whom I could put whatever academic or political question that was a headache to me.

When I look back at that time, the stroll I took in the garden of Munsuri Guest House alive with beautiful flowers in full bloom comes back to my mind as if it just happened a short while ago.

In the beginning of my speech I said that behind our delegation are the Japanese working masses who are seriously studying the Juche idea to apply it in practice.

I know full well that among them, particularly among the youth, there are many who revere and respect President Kim Il Sung as their great teacher and their great leader.

The human history keeps developing, raising the new, hitherto-unknown problems one after another. It is only a gifted leader, an outstanding thinker and theoretician, who can lay down a correct guiding principle for the working masses by solving these problems with his deep penetration and sharp farsightedness.

May President Kim Il Sung enjoy good health and keep up the valuable activities so as to give greater encouragement to the toiling masses of different countries in their hard struggle!

Before concluding my speech I would like, with such a hope, to call on you, members of various delegations, comrades and friends, to reverentially wish the respected and beloved President Kim Il Sung a long life in good health and exclaim hurrah for great Kimilsungism whose kernel is the immortal Juche idea.



# *Whenever I Angle for Fish in Taedong-gang River*

Fresh Sunday morning.

As on other holidays, I cast the line in a quiet place of the Taedong-gang River. Angling in the river is my off-day routine and my particular liking.

I have another bite. Abruptly the rod is bent down. For anglers this is an inexpressibly sportive moment.

In excitement I pull the line lightly. My finger end feels a load. I guess it a big mullet. My guess is right. I have already caught several big silver mullets.

I throw the line again and I am lost in deep thought.

Now one thought grips my mind as at other times when I angled here.

There are many big cities in the world which boast of their grandeur and gorgeousness and long history. But few people can angle in the rivers flowing through their cities. It is possible only in our grateful socialist country established and led by the fatherly leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who has been devoting himself wholly to his country and people.

Once I read an article quoted from a south Korean publication.

It was a tragic story in south Korea which has been reduced to a "kingdom of pollution" as a result of the random introduction by the traitorous Pak Jung Hi puppet clique of the pollutional industries rejected by foreign countries as a "dust bin."

In south Korea today, the air, land, rivers and seas are all polluted by smoke, gases and dust, sewage, refuse water and oil from factories and other waste matters and impurities.

It is said difficult to see the clear and blue sky in Seoul. So children of a primary school in Seoul painted the sky in black. What a heart-rending story!

It is also a story to break the hearts of anglers like me that there appear deformed fishes in the Han-gang and Rakdong-gang Rivers in south Korea and anchovy, octopus, flatfish, shellfish and oyster are going out of existence in the seas off Pusan, Inchon and Ulsan, because of water pollution.

Migratory birds which ate polluted fish are said only flapping their wings, unable to fly to the South in autumn. Even a south Korean radio deplored:

"Deformed fishes, the failure of migratory birds to fly to the South and the extinction of insects are the death knell heralding that such mortal danger will befall the people soon."

I tremble with anger at the mere thought of it.

Korea has been known to the world as a land of morning calm, a land of beautiful mountains and crystal-clear rivers from old times. But today the north and south of this land of three thousand *ri* offer a complete contrast.

In the north people angle for fresh fish in the rivers and lakes all the year round, whereas rivers swarm with deformed fishes in the south.

People suffer from pollution also in New York, Tokyo, Paris and other big cities of capitalist countries. The pollution which threatens people's life and spoils the beautiful scenery of nature should be eliminated.

Whenever I throw the line in the Taedong-gang River I am heartily grateful to the fatherly leader for having established a pollution-free country where all people enjoy happiness to the full in graceful nature with clear and fresh air and water and beautiful mountains and fields.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

**"We must not build factories or dump dirt at random in disregard of our people's life and their future prosperity, just as the capitalists do."**

He also said:

**"Once the officials in charge of heavy industry proposed that gold should be mined at Mt. Myohyang-san. We said absolutely no.**

**We cannot spoil the beautiful scenery of Mt. Myohyang-san for the sake of a few tons of gold."**

Our people live a perfectly happy life under the loving care of the fatherly leader. He takes into account not only the present life of the people but also their future prosperity in building factories and cares not to spoil the beautiful scenery of the country in developing mines.

In the northern half of the Republic factories rose like a forest with socialist industrialization.

However, our people are free from pollution, as the great leader paid primary attention to the prevention of pollution in building industries.

The water of the Taedong-gang River flowing through the city of Pyongyang is blue and crystal-clear all the time.

There are many factories and enterprises, big and small, including the Pyongyang Thermal Power Station where I work and the Kangson Steel Complex along the river. But the river teems as ever with famous mullet, carp and fat crucian.

Pyongyang where I live offers blue sky, fresh air and beautiful parks covered with green foliage and my holiday resort—Taedong-gang River always alive with fish.

At the sight of catching fish in the river foreign friends on a visit to Pyongyang, the revolutionary capital, quite envy our anglers. Once a foreigner from the capital of a capitalist country took in both his hands mullet and carp which I had just hooked up and said that it was a "miracle." It is fully understandable.

The boundless love of the fatherly leader for the country and people is not confined to the Taedong-gang River in Pyongyang and beautiful Mt. Myohyang-san.

Here is a moving story of his lofty love.

Thirty years ago, shortly after liberation, our country badly needed steel. But he cared to see that a steel shop was blown up without hesitation in order to protect the lives and health of workers from magnetic iron dust emitting from a raw iron furnace built by the Japanese imperialist aggressors before liberation, saying that steel, though precious, should not be produced at the cost of workers' lives.

When iron ores were excavated at a mine in Sakju County, North Pyongan Province, all fishes in the streams flowing towards Supung died. But when the mine was closed down, fishes began to come upstream again and the riversides were crowded with anglers on Sundays. At this he was very pleased.

Under the loving care of the fatherly leader for the country and people our Republic is robed in verdure and our towns and villages and even factories find themselves in parks.

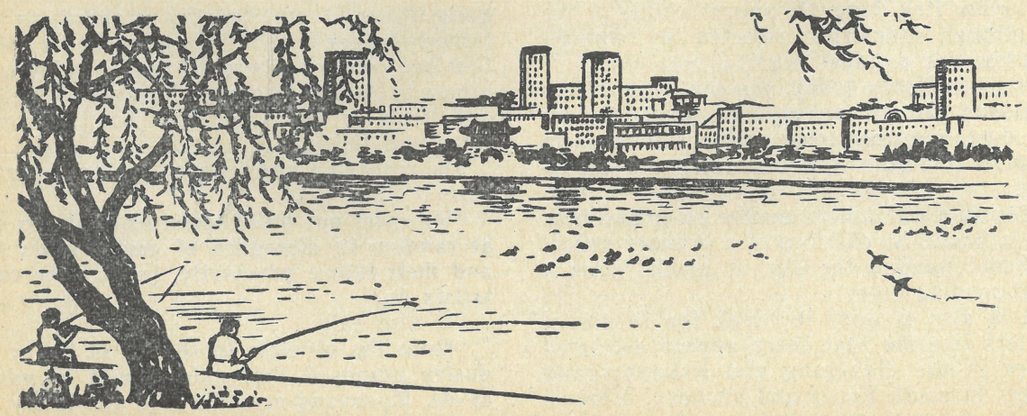
So our people boast of their grateful socialist land and sing of their happiness.

Whenever I angle for fish in the beautiful Taedong-gang River I feel boundless happiness and pride in living in the infinitely grateful country free from pollution.

They are the pride and happiness which can be enjoyed only by our people under the tender care of the respected and beloved fatherly leader who highly values and dearly loves them.

I feel this more deeply when I angle for fish in the Taedong-gang River.

*Kang Myong Hwan*
*Worker*
*Pyongyang Thermal Power Station*





# Tireless Scientists

Scientists of the Hamhung Branch under the Academy of Sciences have achieved great successes in developing a new field of the chemical industry using the natural resources and raw materials abundant in our country. They created a vinalon industry using limestone and anthracite as raw materials, produced ammonia by the method of gasification of coal and turned out new herbicides and compound fertilizers.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said in this vein:

**We should firmly establish Juche in scientific progress. In order to establish Juche in natural and technological sciences we must develop science and technology on the basis of our natural resources and raw materials....**

**The Hamhung Branch under the Academy of Sciences must develop science along Juche lines.**

True to the highly important teaching of the great leader, the scientists of the borax research group of the Inorganic Chemistry Institute under the Hamhung Branch extracted borax from tourmaline of low quality which had been regarded as industrial refuse in the past, thereby making another great contribution to the chemicalization of agriculture and the development of the light and pharmaceutical industries.

## WITH OUR OWN WISDOM AND RAW MATERIALS

In early 1970 scientists of the Inorganic Chemistry Institute formed themselves into a research group to experiment on borax. Many scientists had conducted research for industrializing borax production, but with little success. Therefore, when they began their research their ambition was very high.

They gained new strength and courage from the teaching of the fatherly leader on producing borax from our raw material of low quality and widely using it in different fields of the national economy including agriculture.

It was true that until then our country had lacked the minerals which contain much boron and are easy to treat. The only way, therefore, was to find out the raw materials which contain some boron. They selected as such raw material tourmaline which contains only two-three per cent of boron, a tailing from copper mines.

But their work was not smooth sailing from the beginning.

It was very difficult to get boron from tourmaline because it is hard combined with other ingredients.

This was a knotty problem many other scientists faced.

How to melt turmaline and extract borax from it?

The efforts of the research group were focussed on the settlement of this problem. They spent many days and nights with tireless research and contemplation.

While energetically conducting experiments they studied an extensive technological literature.

In this course they found out a new treatment process fundamentally different from the old one. They reached an unshakable conclusion that they could melt tourmaline with limestone abundant in our country.

When they applied the lime kilning method on the basis of an analysis of the results of various experiments they could have a good grasp of the compound formed in the process

of kilning. This was really a great success.

Now they were confident of their success. Good new ideas guaranteeing their success in research rose in their minds one after another. They seemed to be seeing glittering borax.

After getting a clue they recorded down reaction. New chemical structural formulas appeared in succession.

But they met with another difficulty. The question was with what medium they could obtain only boron oxide from sinter and reduce the remainder to refuse.

They chose an imaginary medium to separate boron oxide from sinter and strove to know its reaction on the compounds of sinter.

They succeeded in finding a rational medium by the complicated thermodynamic calculation.

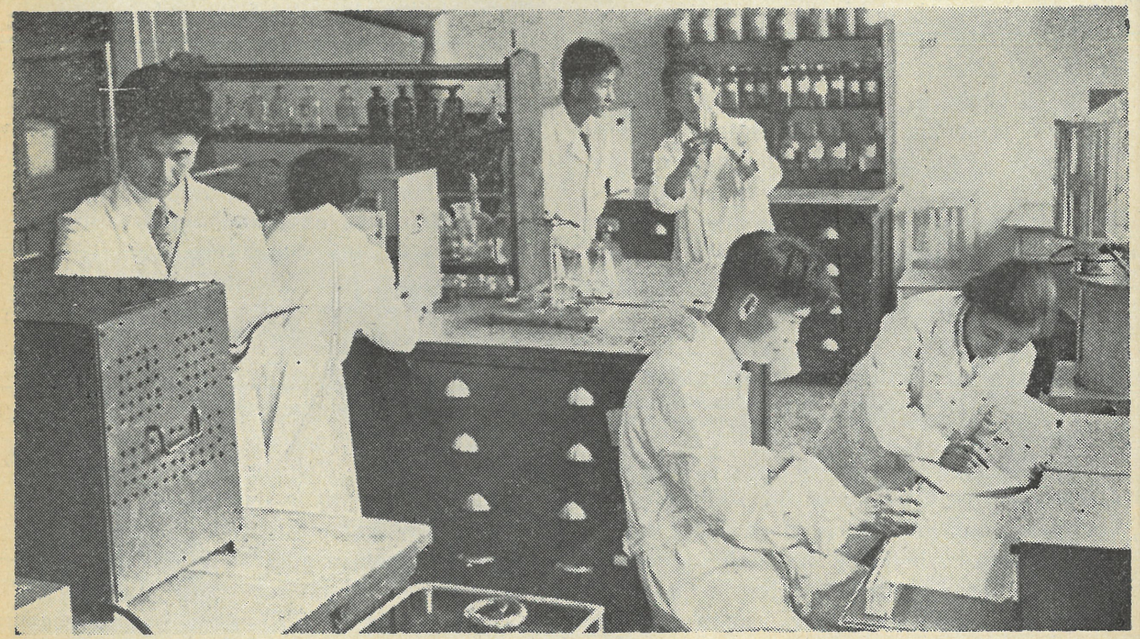
When they obtained borax through the reaction of solution after their painstaking efforts and research their joy knew no bounds. A researcher, in excess of joy, took borax in his hands and solemnly said to the portrait of the great leader: "Dear fatherly leader, we have got borax with our own wisdom and raw materials as you taught."

For them scientific research was a revolutionary struggle to put into practice the far-reaching plan of the great leader to convert ours into a country of highly developed chemical industry in the near future. Therefore, it was their life, their joy, pride and happiness.

Through basic experiments and enlarged experiments they made preparations for industrializing borax production. It was no easy job to build a pilot plant. But they admirably carried out the task with the spirit with which they pushed ahead with the basic experiments.

In close touch with workers, they made a small-size revolving furnace and successfully conducted the technological experiments to kiln tourmaline and limestone by high temperature. Thus, they discovered a method allowing no sinter to stick to the wall of the furnace and worked out a rational

**The borax research group deepen their research to attain a higher goal**





design. Not only this. They invented and built an absorption tower of a special type capable of obtaining boron oxide from sinter most effectively. Now they made full preparations to industrialize borax production on the basis of the results of their research in the laboratory.

## PRODUCTION-CUM-RESEARCH

In early December 1972, a conference of natural scientists was held in Pyongyang in the presence of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. That day the fatherly leader, informed that the borax research group carried out experiments for industrializing borax production from domestic raw materials in a short time, praised them highly and pointed out in person the site and production scale of a factory to be built in the future. And he told the functionaries concerned in detail about the orientation and ways to build it as soon as possible.

When they heard the teaching of the great leader given at the conference the entire members of the research group hugged each other and danced for joy, shedding tears of emotion.

That night they gathered around a bonfire burning up in flames into the night sky and made a firm resolve to carry into practice his teaching through thick and thin and repay his deep trust and great favours with loyalty.

The next day some members of the group left for the construction site, where they spent busy days, examining the technical matters, helping the designers and guiding the building work.

The construction of the chemical factory progressed at a very high speed. They conducted partial trial operation in less than one year and soon turned out their first product.

When first borax poured out the production site was in a festive atmosphere. Scientists and workers, in excess of delight, took snow-white borax in their hands and shouted at the top of their voice "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung!"

The trial operation and the normalization of production confirmed the results of their research and deepened their conviction that they could develop the production of borax on a large scale.

Strengthening the creative cooperation with the producers, they carried out all the tasks responsibly with the attitude of a master.

The management and operation of such a chemical factory needed many techniques. While working with the workers, the scientists did their best to help the former. They organized technical studies to impart technical skill to them, created an operation standard and kindly taught them how to operate the factory according to the standard. And they made and installed various measuring apparatuses to help them to operate the factory technologically.

Working at the production site, the scientists could confirm the results of their experiments at the laboratory and solve many difficult technological problems which they could not anticipate in the basic and enlarged experiments.

This served as a precious asset for industrializing other branches in the future.

Thanks to the tireless efforts of the scientists of the borax research group and the workers and technicians of the factory, the production of borax is increasing rapidly today and a large amount of borax is shipped to the different branches of the national economy every day. At this sight, the scientists feel high pride in living, enjoying the deep trust and profound solicitude of the great leader. This is the greatest pride of victors who creditably carried into effect the fatherly leader's teaching on conducting scientific research from the Juche position on the basis of domestic raw materials.

Kim Ho Sok

# North-South Political Consultative Conference—A Reasonable Way to Hasten the Country's Independent, Peaceful Reunification

The proposal to convene a north-south political consultative conference is one of concrete proposals made by our Party and the Government of the Republic to attain the independent, peaceful reunification of the country. It is an important one in hastening national reunification.

This proposal correctly reflects the unanimous desire and will of the whole nation to achieve national reunification independently by itself; and it is a completely patriotic one designed to put an early end to the tragic national split and save the country and the people.

It is urgent to put this proposal into effect today, when Korea is exposed to a serious danger of permanent split and 33 years have gone since the country's split.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique continue to seek to create "two Koreas," and it has become clear that nothing can be solved through the dialogue with them. So it is imperative for all the patriotic forces in the north and south representing the will of the entire Korean people to meet to work out ways to national reunification.

That was why the joint meeting of the political parties and social organizations held in Pyongyang in January last year appealed once again internally and externally to convene a north-south political consultative conference out of a desire to remove the danger of permanent national split and war and promote the country's independent, peaceful reunification.

This proposal is an epoch-making save-the-nation suggestion which further concretized the extensive negotiation offer advanced in the three principles and five-point policy of national reunification to suit the requirements of the developments.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"...**In order to settle the question of the country's reunification in conformity with the will and demand of our people, it is necessary to enable the masses of people of all strata in the north and south to participate in the nationwide patriotic work for national reunification.**" ("Answers to the Questions Raised by Foreign Journalists," Eng. ed., pp. 39-40.)

The convocation of a north-south political consultative conference is the most reasonable and realistic way to solve the country's reunification question by our people themselves in accordance with their will and interests.

The country's reunification is an undertaking for the whole nation, and a national task which can be fulfilled only when the whole nation unites its efforts and struggles for it in firm unity.

The question of our country's reunification is essentially that of taking back the territory and population from the foreign imperialists and establishing national sovereignty on a countrywide scale and affects the vital interests of the entire people in the north and south of Korea. The country's split has spelled national misfortunes and sufferings upon not only some sections of people but the whole nation. National reunification cannot affect only the interests of any specified class and section nor can it be achieved only by the efforts of one side, the north or the south. The national reunification question, therefore, must be solved in conformity with the will and interests of the broad-based patriotic forces in the north and south, the master of the country and the directly concerned party, and it is attainable only when they fight for it in close unity.

The convocation of a north-south political consultative conference will provide an important precondition for the settlement of the reunification question.

A north-south political consultative conference representing the broad-based patriotic forces in the north and south makes it possible to reflect the general will of the whole nation and achieve national reunification in conformity with the general will and demand of our people; and it renders it possible to enlist the broad patriotic forces in the north and south in the nationwide struggle for the country's reunification and settle the national reunification question by our people themselves.

The call of this kind of conference is an active and realistic way to discuss and decide upon pressing and important questions arising from national reunification and work out reasonable measures to promote reunification.

The peaceful reunification of the country requires the settlement of many problems, big and small.

In order to pave the way to the country's reunification, our people must realize a great alliance of the socialist forces of the north and the patriotic democratic forces of the south, relax the tension between north and south and remove the danger of nuclear war, eliminate the source of national discord and create an atmosphere of great national unity.

All these problems raised by reunification can be successfully solved only through a north-south political consultative conference.

The north-south political consultative conference is essentially a negotiation body for north-south political collaboration; its chief mission is to settle pressing questions connected with national reunification.

If a north-south political consultative conference as proposed by our Party and the Government of the Republic is held, the representatives of the nation desirous of reunification will be able to meet to have heart-to-heart talks, discuss and decide upon the questions to hasten the country's reunification including our proposals and chart a common national programme for the country's reunification.

As seen above, our proposal to convene a north-south political consultative conference is a most realistic and reasonable measure to clear away obstacles and difficulties in the way of reunification, pave the way to reunification and enable our people to solve the national reunification question independently by themselves in conformity with their will and demand; it is an absolutely just proposal acceptable to all who truly want the country's reunification.

That is why today the entire Korean people and the world peace-lovers fully support and approve the proposal and unanimously want to see it immediately materialized and a new way to reunification paved.

Though, the traitorous Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, refusing to accept our just proposal, more madly seek permanent national split, desperately following the "two Koreas" line of the US imperialists.

They deadlocked the north-south dialogue and seek confrontation and split. They are further tightening their fascist terror rule, while stepping up war preparations, in south Korea.

As long as their fascist oppression is at its zenith and they frantically persist in war and "anti-communist" policies, representatives of the political parties and the social organizations and the people of all strata in south Korea cannot freely participate in the political consultative conference.

If the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique continue to hinder our just save-the-nation proposal from being materialized and go against the interests and desire of the whole nation, they will not be able to escape from the severe judgement of history.

No force on earth can wipe out our people's desire for national reunification.

Our people will check and frustrate the obstructive moves of the partitionists at home and abroad, settle the present difficult situation and bring a new phase in national reunification through north-south negotiations.

Song Il Ryong

# On Broken Railroad

Shortly before the new year, I visited Kaesong, a city near the Military Demarcation Line.

Whenever I go to Kaesong, I feel it heart-rending that our country has not yet been reunified.

The people I met there were all eagerly desirous of national reunification and renewed their firm resolve to bring earlier the day of reunification.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

**"It is the greatest and cherished national desire of the entire Korean people to reunify their divided country at the earliest possible date, and this poses itself as an ever more burning demand as years go by and time flows."**

Recalling the great leader's teaching, I alighted from the train and walked in front of the railway station marker which did not mention the name of the next station. Floated before my eyes the excited face of the engineer who had just turned back the locomotive to the north.

He was an old acquaintance of mine named Choe In Bom. He said: "The station marker deepens my thought. We have rung in another new year. But we have not yet reunified our country and feel guilty about it."

All Koreans feel the bitter pains of division. But engineer Choe In Bom's pang is greater. He has a good reason to be so.

Engineer Choe In Bom was 12 years old when the US imperialists unleashed a war in Korea.

He came to his grandmother's home in Kaesong from Changdan which is within calling distance. And he has ever been unable to go back to his home village because of the railway traffic held up by the Demarcation Line. Now he is 40 years old.

Under the tender care of the fatherly leader he became a member of the glorious Workers' Party of Korea and an engineer driving the locomotive on the artery of the country, made a happy home and became a father.

Whenever his innocent children, envious of other children who have their grandmothers, have asked him to take their grandmother to their home for over 10 years, he has said to them: "Oh yes, we must.... The day is sure to come."

From Kaesong it is only a five minutes' run by rail and a two hours' walk to Changdan, his old home village.

Looking at his home village within hailing distance, the engineer has to turn back his locomotive to the north at the Kaesong railway station, a midway station.

He said: "We must reunify our country in our generation and hand down the reunified country to the posterity as the fatherly leader desires. To bring the day earlier, I will faithfully carry out my duty."

This is not the resolve only of this engineer.

Gray-haired Li Dong Gu, the chief car inspector, was as firm as he in resolve.

Old as he is, he sticks to his post. He says that he would never retire from his job before our country is reunified.

The same may be said of the maintenance woman of the passenger train Pae Bok Sun, who came to her parental home in Kaesong from Seoul for childbirth and has been separated from her husband, and her daughter Hwa Yong who has become a member of the glorious Workers' Party of Korea and an engineer in textile industry.



The desire for reunification is getting stronger and stronger especially among the south Korean people under the rule of the US imperialists and their stooges, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, as the days slip past one after the other, building the months and the years.

I walked and walked on the broken railroad, my heart burning with anger.

The Demarcation Line came in sight and intensified my hatred for the enemy, the US imperialists, bisecting our country and separating our people at the point of the bayonet.

The markers planted deeply along the Military Demarcation Line, the entwined wire-entanglements, the desolate fields in the south and a tall tree on the disused railway running across the fields!

I kept my eye on that giant tree for a long time.

A little seed was carried by the wind, sprouted on the railroad linking the north and the south, rooted and grew thick to be a big tree as seen today! It is natural, therefore, that it should bitterly pain every Korean eagerly desirous of reunification.

Reunification of the country is the supreme national task that must be fulfilled peacefully by our people themselves in our generation.

The great leader is always striving to make a gift of the reunified country to our people.

But the US imperialists and their stooges, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, seek to create "two Koreas," persistently opposing the just policy of national reunification pursued by the Workers' Party of Korea and making desperately preparations for a new war.

The prevailing situation in the country urgently asks the whole nation to closely unite and prevent the permanent split of the nation and realize national reunification as soon as possible.

All Koreans desirous of reunification in the north and the south and in all parts of the world must fight, firmly united under the banner of national reunification, transcending the difference of ideology, idea and system.

No force on earth can break the strength of our people who are vigorously fighting, united as one around the great leader.

The glorious day is sure to come when our people will greet the fatherly leader on the reunification square.

Mun Myong Won

# Sable, Rare Animal

Mountains and fields of our country, a land of beautiful mountains and limpid streams, abound in beneficial and rare animals.

Sable lives in the northern mountainous region of our country centring around the Pochon district, Ryanggang Province. It is a beneficial and rare endemic animal of Korea.

It belongs to musteline animals and looks like a weasel. It is 35-50 centimetres long and its tail is 12-13 centimetres long. It is as big as cat.

Its legs are shorter than cat's and the ears on the lower part of the head are thick and almost triangular, and their tip is round.

The colour of its fur is different—light or deep—according to its living places. It is mostly glossy yellowish gray or darkish brown.

It is yellowish brown from jaw to chest, and female and youngs have white spots on their chest.

Sable lives mainly under the hollow tree-trunk in the forests or in piles of stone far apart from where people live.

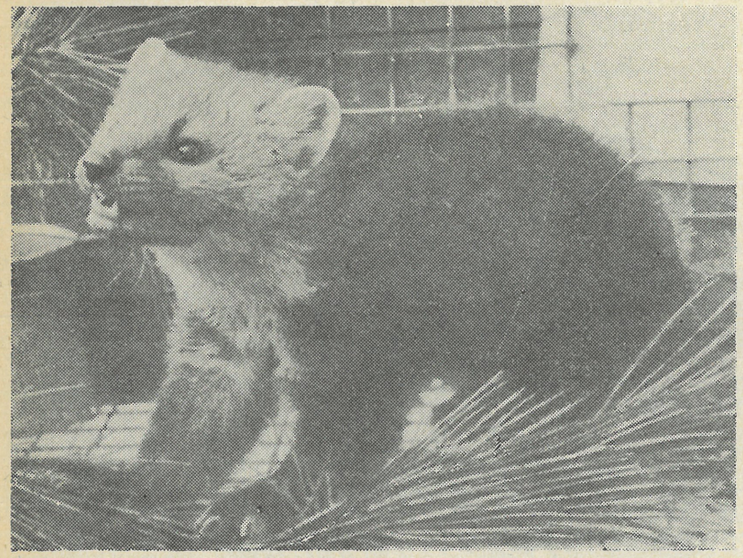
It hears, sees, and tastes well and moves very quickly. It rests in its hole in the daytime and acts at night. It catches and eats mice, hares and other small animals and fish in brooks and ponds.

It has 1-4 youngs per litter and little youngs open their eyes 35 days after their birth.

After 8-9 months of pregnancy it bears youngs.

Its fur is used for making winter wear such as muffler, cap and gloves and is well known from old times.

According to the instructions of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung on actively protecting and propagating beneficial animals, the state decided to place the animal under its protection and set Pochon County in Ryanggang Province as a reserve for it. So its numbers are increasing quickly and its distribution is expanding daily.



INSIDE BACK COVER: Innovations are wrought in rolled steel production

BACK COVER: Felling operations in winter



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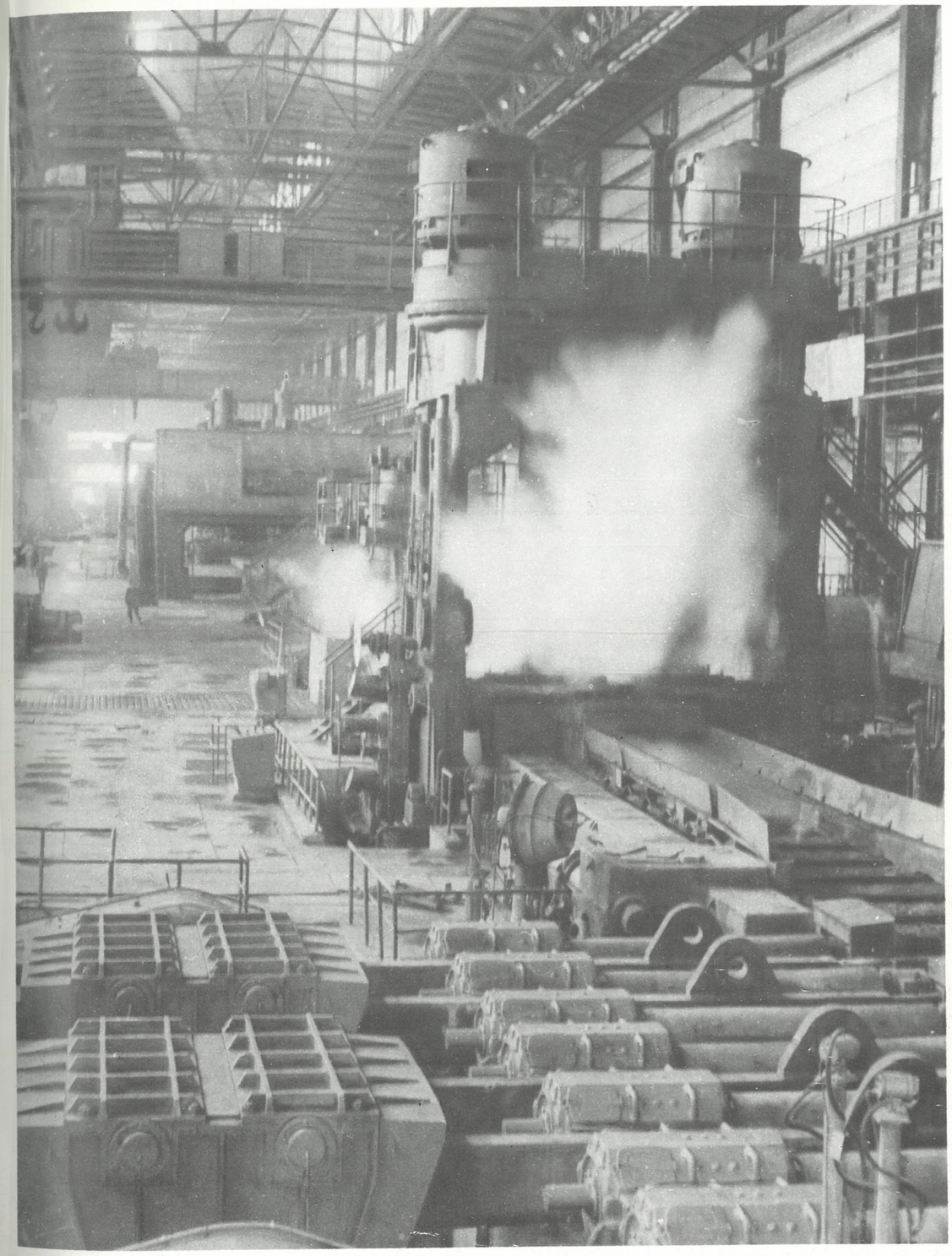

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